



The
Canadian
Rose Society

1956



MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONT

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Year Book

of

The

Canadian

Rose Society

1956



A. J. WEBSTER
EDITOR
and
Chairman of the Publications Committee

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Foreword

Once again the Year Book goes out to members and with it our hope for a successful Rose season in 1956. Unusual weather conditions have prevailed over many parts of Canada during the past six months and fears have been expressed for the survival of Roses, particularly in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces and Nova Scotia. In past years, however, all except the most tender types of Roses have consistently demonstrated their ability to withstand adversity and we trust that in the present situation the damage sustained will prove to have been less severe than originally predicted.

With respect to the present Edition of the Year Book we express our thanks to all those who have contributed articles or who have otherwise assisted in its preparation. We invite comment, favourable or otherwise, and suggestions regarding subjects which members would like to have discussed in future Editions.

Once again, also, we gratefully acknowledge the support extended by our advertisers whose co-operation makes possible the publication of our Year Book. We urge that to the extent possible, our members patronize these advertisers, indicating at the same time that their patronage is in recognition of the support accorded the Society's work.

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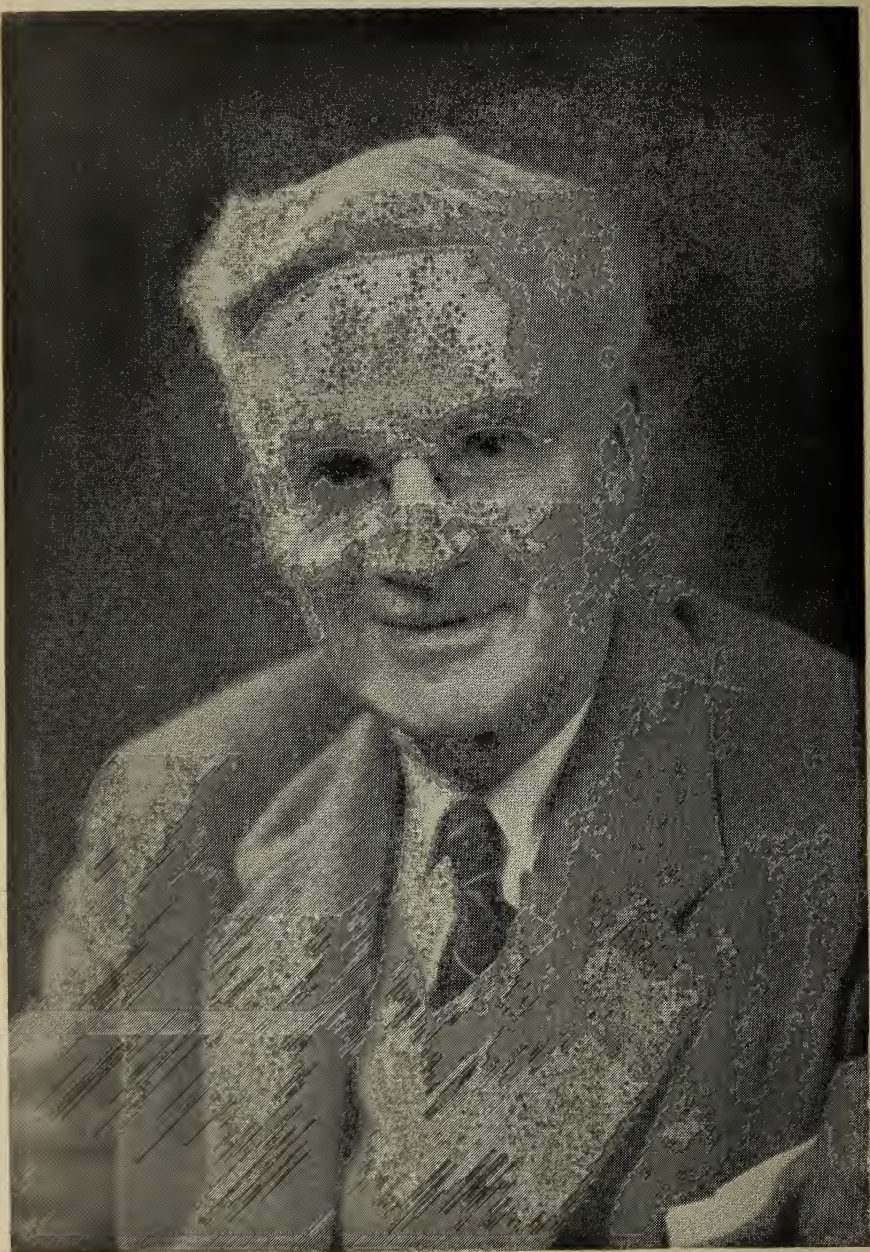
and all other members of the Society.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR

Mrs. H.P. Marshall

Mr. A.A. Norton

Mr. A.J. Webster



F.F. DUFTON — President, 1956

President's Greeting

The time interval since last you received a Year Book has been a momentous one in the history of your Society. A great step was taken in October, 1954. The Rose Society became truly national and took the proud name of The Canadian Rose Society. This decision was brought about by the more Canadian representative character of our membership. We have expanded until we have members in every Province of our Dominion. We have grown in numbers from 383 in 1951 to 1093 in 1955. This has been a most gratifying increase and truly reflects how we are gradually drawing into our fellowship all the devotees of the rose and how the culture of our flower is expanding.

Now this expansion has brought with it, as is natural, greater responsibilities as far as our Society is concerned. It was to meet these that the decision was made to put forward the idea of becoming The Canadian Rose Society, an idea which you, my fellow members, endorsed. We have just gone through a year in which we have been principally occupied with the new structure that must be built to be in keeping with our change in status. A new constitution had to be written with its accompanying by-laws. Thought had to be given to the manner in which the Society would function. This is now behind us. I feel that the coming year is most critical as far as the success of our experiment in growth is concerned. We have now to turn our thoughts and efforts to making, what is now on paper, a living organization. This will require the best from all of us.

As in all things, which have just arrived in this world, there is a period of growing-up. Accompanying adolescence there are "growing pains", awkwardness and certain adjustments to be made. It is a period, in a certain sense, of trial and error. Your executive are hoping that if at any time our members feel that improvements or changes should be made they will not hesitate to furnish us with their suggestions. We shall need your utmost co-operation. Due to great distances involved and the limited sums available, it is not possible to meet all of you in person. Therefore, contact must of necessity be by mail but you can rest assured that your letters will be most welcome and will receive prompt attention.

To be President of The Canadian Rose Society is a great

honor and I would like to express my appreciation to you and your executive for placing me in that position. The President, however, is only the nominal head of the Society. He must rely on the advice and aid of the other executive members, the Officers, Directors and Committee Chairmen. They are the persons who actually do the work. In this respect I am indeed fortunate, for it would be very difficult to find a more co-operative, experienced and devoted group anywhere. You may rest assured that no stone will be left unturned in the coming year to firmly establish The Canadian Rose Society. I would only emphasize what I mentioned above, it is vitally important that we maintain contact from coast to coast so that we keep our Society always alive.

When you receive this "Annual", spring will be with us and our efforts and thoughts will be in our gardens. May I wish to all a most successful year with your roses and may your blooms win the coveted red ribbons in any show in which you display them.

F. F. Dufton,
President.

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held in the First Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue W., Toronto, on 5th October, 1955, in combination with our fifth Annual Autumn Rose Show, with the President, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, acting as Chairman and the Honorary Secretary, Mrs. N. H. Tarver, acting as Secretary for the meeting.

The President extended a welcome to the members and their friends and was then assured by the Honorary Secretary that the meeting was properly constituted and the required quorum was present.

On motion of Mr. C. R. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. W. J. Keenan, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on the 6th of October, 1954, were taken as read.

The President then addressed the Meeting as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Once again it is time to assess the achievements and progress of our Society for another year. Much work, thought and planning has made this a year of outstanding growth and accomplishment, and it gives me much pleasure to pay tribute to those men and women who have made this possible.

Many complimentary comments have been made regarding our beautiful and highly successful Rose Show held in Hart House on June 20th. The Work of the Show Committee is strenuous and exacting, but I know how much it was enjoyed by all who worked with its genial and efficient chairman, Mr. "Andy" Foggo, to whom we offer sincere thanks.

At this time, also, we acknowledge with appreciation the valuable contribution of time and skill by Mr. D. C. Patton, Mr. O. C. Bentley, Mr. W. J. Keenan and Mr. A. J. Webster who have served and are serving on our committee to deal with our new Constitution and By-laws.

Never before have the activities of our Society been so successfully brought to the attention of the general public through the medium of the Press, Radio and Television, and for this we are much indebted to Miss Margaret Dove for her work as head of the Publicity Committee.

To Mr. O. C. Bentley for his work as Chairman of the Membership Committee and the editor of our interesting bulletins we express our gratitude.

You will be much impressed when you hear the Treasurer's report from Mr. A. A. Norton and will understand why we owe him much for the careful handling of our finances.

To all the other members of the Board and those serving on various Committees, our thanks for a job well done.

It has been my pleasure to serve you as your President for the past two years, and I look forward to further happy years of service to the Canadian Rose Society in any useful capacity.

This report is respectfully submitted.

Nina E. L. Marshall,
President.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Norton, then presented the Financial Statement for year ended 30th September, 1955, details of which appear elsewhere, and on his mo-

tion, seconded by Mr. F. A. Hague, The Treasurer's report was adopted. Mr. Norton then moved a vote of thanks to the Auditors, Messrs. M. C. Coutts and S. M. Hulbig, coupled with a motion for their re-appointment for the ensuing year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hartnoll and received the hearty approval of the members present.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Reports were submitted by the various Committee Chairmen and duly accepted.

Election of Directors—The President called on Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to present to the Meeting a suggested list of Members to serve the Society as its Directors for 1956. Upon completion of the reading of the Nominating Committee's recommendations the President invited further nominations and, inasmuch as there were none, those whose names appeared on the list submitted by the Nominating Committee were declared elected on a motion submitted, seconded and unanimously carried. Those elected as Directors were: Mr. A. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, Mr. A. E. Brown, Mr. J. Selby Carter, Mr. B. Clark, Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, Miss Margaret Dove, Mr. F. F. Dufton, Mrs. M. C. Hooper, Mr. W. J. Keenan, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Mr. A. A. Norton, Mr. D. C. Patton, Mrs. W. A. Oille, Mr. C. R. Stephenson, Mrs. N. H. Tarver, Mr. E. W. Tyrrell, and Mr. A. J. Webster. The President then thanked the retiring Directors for their work on behalf of the Society and extended a welcome to the newly elected Board.

The President informed the Meeting that the work on the new Constitution and By-laws of our Society was well in hand, but that it was impossible to present it at this time. However, another general meeting would be called in the near future at which time this would be put before the meeting.

Greetings were brought to the Canadian Rose Society from Mr. Gibbs of the National Rose Society of Great Britain.

Following the business portion of the meeting, Mr. A. A. Norton showed us a very interesting collection of colored slides. Mr. D. C. Patton expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Norton for his contribution to the Annual Meeting.

This was followed by a report from the judges. The S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy was presented by its donor to Mr. G. Culver, the winner of the highest aggregate score of points at the Autumn Show.

Financial Statement

COVERING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
period from October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955

RECEIPTS

Membership and Sale of Publications	\$2677.56
Donations	82.35
Rose Exhibition and Receipts from previous year	1206.00
Advertising	<u>847.65</u>

\$4813.56

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage	\$ 301.15
Printing and Stationery	740.27
Honorarium	100.00
Year Book	1419.26
Meetings and General	184.20
Deferred Expenses and 1954 Rose Medals and Credits	402.01
Rose Show Expenses, 1955	997.88
Insurance	52.30
Bank Service Charges and Exchange	<u>29.25</u>

\$4226.32

Surplus for the Year \$ 587.24

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance, September 30 1954	\$1203.63
Operating Credit for 1954-55	<u>587.24</u>
Bank Balance, September 30, 1955	\$1790.87

ROSE EXHIBITION 1955

RECEIPTS

Space Rent	\$ 10.00
Entry Fees	39.25
Auction Sale	178.60
Cash Admission	609.00
Ticket Returns	<u>369.15</u>

\$1206.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Hart House Rental & Services	\$ 423.18
Advertising and Publicity	179.20
Trophy Expenses, Credits, Medals, etc	<u>395.50</u>

\$ 997.88

Rose Show Surplus \$ 208.12

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and records of The Canadian Rose Society for the year ended 30th September, 1955, and have found them to be correct. I have also verified the cash balance as shown on the Financial Statement.

(Signed) Maxwell C. Coutts
Auditor.

Awards at the 1955 Rose Show

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
1.	Non-competitive		
2.	"		
3.	Parks Dep't., City of Toronto		
4.	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	John A. Lowe
5.	Dr. Carl T. Moyle	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Mrs. Wm. A. Oille
6.	Samuel Crump	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	D.C. Patton
7.	No Award	A.A. Norton	
8.	No Award		
9.	G.A. Baker	F.L. Childs	N.S. Haines
10.	John A. Lowe	Mrs. Wm. A. Oille	
11.	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Samuel Crump	Geo. Culver
12.	Mrs. A. Crawford	Chas. Ruze	A.A. Norton
13.	Mrs. A. Crawford	G.A. Baker	A.A. Norton
14.	W.J. McNeill	Mrs. A. Crawford	Dr. Carl T. Moyle
15.	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	A.A. Norton
16.	Geo. Culver	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
17.	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	D.C. Patton
18.	F.F. Dufton	D.C. Patton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
19.	D.C. Patton	A.A. Norton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
20.	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Mrs. Wm. A. Oille	J.H. Nichols
21.	F.F. Dufton.	Mrs. A. Crawford	Geo. Culver
22.	A.S. Foggo	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	D.C. Patton
23.	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	A.S. Foggo
24.	A.A. Norton	Mrs. A. Crawford	Geo. Leetham
25.	D.T. Hamilton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	
26.	F.F. Dufton	A.S. Foggo	Mrs. A. Crawford
27.	A.A. Norton	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A. Crawford
27.	W.J. McNeill	F.F. Dufton	Geo. Culver
(a)			
27.	A.S. Foggo	W.J. McNeill	Mrs. A. Crawford
(b)			
27.	W.J. McNeill	A.A. Norton	Mrs. A. Crawford
(c)			
27.	F.F. Dufton	Geo. Leetham	N.S. Haines
(d)			
27.	A.A. Norton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Geo. Culver
(e)			
28.	No Award		
29.	No Entry		
30.	F.L. Childs		
31.	Mrs. A. Crawford	Mrs. F.F. Dufton	Mrs. H.P. Marshall
32.	Mrs. H. Hughes	Mrs. M. Rice	Geo. Leetham
33.	Geo. Leetham	Daniel Crump	A.M. Anderson
34.	Mrs. M. Rice	Daniel Crump	Geo. Leetham
35.	Mrs. M. Rice	Daniel Crump	J.M. Merrick
36.	T.H. Rowe	Milton Cadsby	Mrs. M. Rice
37.	F.F. Dufton	S. McDowell	

Class	First Prize	Second Prize	Third Prize
38.	Mrs. J.H. Baillie	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
39.	Mrs. H. Johnson	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
40.	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	F.F. Dufton	S. McDowell
41.	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. H.T. Burgess
42.	S.B. Bartlett	Mrs. H.T. Burgess	
43.	Mrs. J.H. Baillie	S.B. Bartlett	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
44.	Mrs. J.H. Baillie	S.B. Bartlett	Mrs. H.T. Burgess
45.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Mrs. H.T. Burgess
46.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Thos. Pocklington	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
47.	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Mrs. H. Johnson	S.B. Bartlett
48.	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Mrs. A.A. Gow	Mrs. H.P. Marshall
48.	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	Campbell Norton	A.A. Norton
50.	No Award	Mrs. J.H. Baillie	Mrs. A.L. Naismith
51.	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	Mrs. H. Johnson
52.	S.B. Bartlett	Samuel Crump	Chas. Ruze
53.	F.F. Dufton	A.A. Norton	
54.	Milton Cadsby	A.A. Norton	N.S. Haines
55.	F.F. Dufton	A.A. Norton	
56.	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.A. Gow	A.A. Norton
57.	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	Miss Vera Holdsworth	Mrs. H.P. Marshall
58.	Mrs. H.P. Marshall	Miss Vera Holdsworth	A.A. Norton
59.	Mrs. H. Johnson	J.A. Lowe	Miss Vera Holdsworth
60.	J.A. Lowe	Thos. Pocklington	A.A. Norton
61.	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. A.L. Naismith	W.J. McNeill
62.	F.F. Dufton	Mrs. J.H. Baillie	Geo. Leetham
63.	Mrs. A. Crawford	F.F. Dufton	W.J. McNeill
64.	A.A. Norton		
65.	Mrs. R.E. Murdoch	Archie Selwood	
66.	Mrs. J. McLachlin	Mrs. G.C. Faulkner	Archie Selwood
67.	Archie Selwood	Mrs R.E. Murdoch	Mrs. J. McLachlin

Best Rose in the Show:

P.H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy - A.A. Norton

Best White or Cream Rose in the Show:

Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., Special Prize - W.J. McNeill

Sweepstakes prize to winner of highest aggregate score of points:

Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy - F.F. Dufton

Maximum aggregate points in airborne section:

Arthur J. Webster Challenge Trophy - Archie Selwood

Maximum aggregate points in amateur section:

Special Prize of radio broadcasting station CFRB - F.F. Dufton

Maximum aggregate points in small garden and novice section:

Special Prize of radio broadcasting station CFRB - Mrs. M. Rice

The Summer Exhibition Prize List, 1956

PRIZES		CLASSES		
PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL		First	Second	Third
Class				
1.	Display of outdoor grown Roses.	Non-competitive display only. Do.		
2.	Display of indoor grown Roses OPEN — except to Commercial Rose Growers and Florists — Outdoor Roses. Note — All Roses exhibited in Classes 4 to 27 (e) inclusive must be correctly and legibly named.	Challenge Trophy Dunlop & Sons, Ltd.	Silver Medal The C.R.S.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.
3.	Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in Canada.	Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock	Do.	Do.
4.	Collection of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, not fewer than six varieties, three stems of each variety, shown in separate vases.	Challenge Trophy, P. L. Whytock	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma
5.	Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, three varieties, three stems of each variety, shown in separate vases.			
5a	Cluster on one stem of a Floribunda or Polyantha Rose, any variety, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma	Diploma
5b	One stem with solitary bloom of Floribunda or Polyantha Rose, any variety, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma	Diploma

CLASSES		PRIZES		
		Silver Medal The C.R.S.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma
5c	Three stems of one or more varieties of Grandiflora Roses, shown in a vase.			
	C.R.S. BOXES			
6.	Exhibit of Roses, not fewer than twelve distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in C.R.S. boxes.	T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup	Diploma	Diploma
7.	Exhibit of Roses, six distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in C.R.S. boxes.	Challenge Cup, S. McGredy & Son	Do.	Do.
8.	Exhibit of H.P.'s, not fewer than six or more than twelve blooms, of at least three varieties, shown in C.R.S. boxes.	Challenge Trophy, Fred A. Kent	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Do.
	CLIMBING ROSES			
9.	Ten sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s H.T.'s or T.'s excluded), one or more varieties, shown in a vase. (Exhibitors may use their own containers.)	Silver Medal, The C.R.S.	Diploma	Do.
10.	Collection of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), three stems or sprays of each variety, one variety per vase.	Challenge Cup, The Canadian Bank of Commerce	Diploma	Do.
	RECENT INTRODUCTIONS			
11.	Exhibit of new Roses, not over five years in commerce, shown in individual vases. To qualify one to three blooms, stems or sprays of at least six distinct varieties must be shown, date of introduction not to be prior to 1951.	The Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Do.
	Hybrid Perpetuals			
12.	Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Do.

CLASSES		PRIZES		
		Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma	Diploma
13.	Three H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy	Do.	Do.
14.	Specimen bloom, H.P., shown in a vase.			
Hybrid Teas				
15.	Fifteen H.T.'s, separate varieties, shown in individual vases.	Challenge Trophy, H. H. Eddie & Sons, Ltd.	Silver Medal The C.R.S.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.
16.	Twelve H.T.'s, shown in one large vase.	Challenge Cup, H. Merriweather & Sons Ltd.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma
17.	Six H.T.'s, red, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy, Miss Vera McCann	Do.	Do.
18.	Six H.T.'s, pink, shown in a vase.	Sir William Meredith Trophy	Do.	Do.
19.	Six H.T.'s, white or cream, shown in a vase.	Re-Presented by the heirs of the late Mrs. Allen Baines The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy	Do.	Do.
20.	Six H.T.'s, yellow, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
21.	Six H.T.'s, one or more varieties, any colour, shown in a vase.	The John H. Dunlop Memorial Challenge Trophy	Do.	Do.
22.	Three H.T.'s, red, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The C.R.S.	Do.	Do.

CLASSES	PRIZES
23. Three H.T.'s, pink, shown in a vase.	Silver Medal The C.R.S.
24. Three H.T.'s, white or cream, shown in a vase.	Do.
25. Three H.T.'s, yellow, shown in a vase.	Do.
26. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, any colour, shown in a vase.	Do.
27. Specimen bloom, H.T., shown in a vase. (Blooms eligible for this Class will be the winners of Classes 27(a), 27(b), 27(c), 27(d) and 27(e).)	Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden
(a) Specimen bloom, red, other requirements as in class 27.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.
(b) Specimen bloom, pink, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.
(c) Specimen bloom, white or cream, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.
(d) Specimen bloom, yellow; other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.
(e) Specimen bloom, bicolour or multicolour, other requirements as in Class 27.	Do.
OPEN TO MEMBERS HAVING NOT MORE THAN 30 ROSE BUSHES IN THEIR GARDENS	
28. Six blooms, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes
29. Three H.T.'s, any variety of varieties, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.
	Silver Medal The C.R.S. Diploma
	Bronze Medal The C.R.S. Diploma

CLASSES		PRIZES		
		Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma	Diploma
30.	One H.T., any variety, shown in a vase.			
OPEN TO WOMEN MEMBERS				
31.	Vase of Roses; must be grown and exhibited by a woman. (Exhibitors may use their own containers).	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P. A. Thomson	Do.	Do.
NOVICE CLASS (See Rules)				
32.	Six H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Prize presented by Mr. A. A. Norton	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Do.
33.	Three H.T.'s, any variety or varieties, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma	Do.
34.	Specimen bloom, H.T., shown in a vase.	Do.	Do.	Do.
35.	Six stems or sprays of Climbing Roses, one or more varieties, (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T's excluded), shown in a vase.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36.	Six stems of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	Do.	Do.	Do.
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Grown) (Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists).				
37.	Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.	Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy,	Do.	Do.

CLASSES		PRIZES		
		Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes	Special Prize (see footnote)	Diploma
48.	Small decoration of Roses (suitable for a five o'clock tea table) to be arranged in a small container.			
49.	Small decoration of one of more Roses, (suitable for a five o'clock tea tray), to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, blooms and container not to exceed eight inches in height.	Special Prize (See footnote)	Diploma	Do.
50.	Bowl or vase of single H.T. Roses.	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson	Do.	Do.
51.	Arrangement of Roses suitable for a mantel, in tints and tones of one colour; any foliage permitted.	Special Prize (See footnote)	Do.	Do.
52.	Gentleman's Boutonniere.	Special Prize (See footnote)	Do.	Do.
53.	Basket of Roses, any size.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros., Ltd.	Do.	Do.
54.	Small basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than fifteen inches, including blooms.	Challenge Trophy, Brig. A. E. Nash, M.C.	Do.	Do.
55.	Basket of red Roses, any size.	Challenge Trophy, Lt.-Col. Hugh A. Rose	Do.	Do.
56.	Basket of pink Roses, any size.	Challenge Trophy, King Edward Hotel	Do.	Do.

CLASSES

PRIZES

CLASSES	PRIZES
<p>57. Dinner Table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and table cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 6' by 4'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this Class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Avenue West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the Show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p>	<p>Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon</p> <p>Diploma</p> <p>Diploma</p>
<p>58. Luncheon Table decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor; any foliage permitted; flower receptacle and luncheon cloth to be supplied by exhibitor; space allowance 4' by 2½'. This is a floral decoration only and no table centres of silk or other material may be used. Entries in this Class must be sent to Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Avenue West, Toronto, at least three days previous to the show in order that arrangements may be made to provide the requisite number of tables.</p>	<p>Challenge Trophy, Miss Mabel Stoakley</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p>
<p>59. Arrangement of Roses or of Roses in combination with other flowers, in a vase, bowl or other suitable container appropriate for a living room; Roses to predominate; any foliage permitted; arrangement to be viewed from 3 or 4 sides.</p>	<p>Seely B. Brush Memorial Prize, presented by the Misses Brush.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p>
<p>60. For men only; arrangement of Roses, any size, suitable for a bachelor's quarters; any foliage permitted. (Must be arranged by exhibitor).</p>	<p>Silver Medal The C.R.S.</p> <p>Bronze Medal The C.R.S.</p> <p>Do.</p>

CLASSES

SPECIAL CLASSES

Open to all members except commercial Rose growers and florists.

61. Six fragrant red Roses, H.T. or H.P., not fewer than three varieties, shown in a vase, correctly and legibly named.
62. Three fragrant Roses, any variety or varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.
63. Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance, correctly and legibly named.
Note—The above three classes will be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, the remaining 40 points to be given for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.
64. Exhibit of species rosa or of types of Roses not heretofore provided for in the schedule, such as Albas, Bourbons, Centifolias, Damasks, Gallicas, Mosses, Musks, Noisettes, Rugosas, etc. or their hybrids... To qualify, not fewer than three stems of each variety must be staged.

OPEN TO AIRBORNE EXHIBITS ONLY

(Transportation expenses for the undermentioned three classes will be absorbed by the Society.)

65. Six blooms, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.

PRIZES

Rose Bowl, Mrs. Campbell Reaves	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma
A. Alan Gow Memorial Challenge Trophy	Do.	Do.
Silver Medal The C.R.S.	Do.	Do.
<p>Mr. Will Tillotson, Old Rose Specialist, of Watsonville, California, offers 12 Old-Fashioned Roses as prizes in this Class, to be delivered in April 1957, to be divided as follows:</p>		
Six Bushes	Four Bushes	Two Bushes
<p>These prizes will be available only if there are three or more competitors in the class.</p>		
<p>Prizewinners should get in touch with the Hon. Secretary who will arrange for the necessary Import Permit.</p>		
Silver Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma	Diploma

CLASSES	PRIZES	
66. Three blooms, H.T., any variety or varieties, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Bronze Medal The C.R.S.	Diploma
67. Specimen bloom, H.T., any variety, correctly named, shown in a vase.	Do.	Do.
For maximum points in Classes 65, 66 and 67.	Challenge Trophy, A. J. Webster	
BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW		
To be selected from any entry except those in Classes 1 and 2.	Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell	
BEST WHITE OR CREAM ROSE IN THE SHOW		
To be selected from any entry except those in Classes 1 and 2.	Prize given by Canadian Oil Companies, Limited. (W. Harold Rea, President)	
SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES		
To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points.	Challenge Trophy, Sir Harry Oakes	
To the winner of the highest aggregate score of points in the Novice Section (Classes 32-36 inclusive).	Challenge Trophy, Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O.	

SPECIAL PRIZES

(a) To the winner of maximum points in the Exhibition Section (Classes 4 to 27(e) inclusive) Radio Broadcasting Station CFRB offers Rose Bushes to the value of \$10.00.

(b) To the winner of maximum points in the Novice and Small Garden Sections (Classes 28 to 30 inclusive and 32 to 36 inclusive) Radio Broadcasting Station CFRB offers Rose Bushes to the value of \$10.00.

NOTE: The Special prizes offered in Classes 46, 47, 48, 49, 51 and 52 have been kindly presented by Consolidated Plate Glass Company, Limited.

Note — Winners of Medals may, if they so elect, receive credit notes to the value of (a) \$3.00 in place of a Silver Medal, and (b) \$1.50 in place of a Bronze Medal, for nursery stock or other garden accessories, which credit notes will be honoured by any of our advertisers in the Year Book, by arrangement. Winners of Medals should notify the Hon. Secretary promptly of their wishes.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARDS

Exhibition Classes		POINTS	Decorative Classes		POINTS
Colour		20	General Decorative Effect		60
Form and Substance		30	Consistency to Schedule		10
Fragrance		15	Suitability of Container		10
Foliage		15	Structural Design		15
Stem		10	Chromatic Design (colour harmony) ..		15
Size		10	Originality		10
			Quality of Bloom		40
					100

RULES AND SPECIAL NOTES FOR EXHIBITORS

For purposes of this Show the various groups of exhibitors are defined as follows:

Professional—comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade or business of growing and/or selling flowers.

Amateur—comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners but who may employ a labourer.

Novice—comprising Amateurs who have never exhibited Roses before.

In all classes except Numbers 51, 57, 58, 59, and 60 Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports is prohibited above the level of the containers.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 noon in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All blooms must be grown by the exhibitor except in Classes 1 and 2.

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

Specimen blooms of T's, H.T.'s H.P.'s and other exhibition types in the Exhibition Section must have been grown disbudded. Side buds will disqualify the blooms and evidence of very recent disbudding will be penalized.

Exhibitors may make more than one entry in a given class but only one award will be given, e.g., should an exhibitor with two entries be placed first and second, the latter award will be set aside, the third prize winner moved up to second and the next best entry placed third.

Except in Classes Numbers 1, 2 and 3, exhibitors must be members in good standing of The Canadian Rose Society.

While officials of the Society exercise every care to safeguard the property of exhibitors, no responsibility can be accepted for loss or damage. In this connection exhibitors are urged to be on hand at the conclusion of the Rose Show to claim their containers.

The Exhibition Committee provides vases in various sizes, also uniform labels for use in Classes which call for the naming of blooms, but if you are competing in the Decorative Classes you must provide your own containers (baskets, bowls, etc.), leaving them with your exhibit until the conclusion of the Show in the evening.

The C.R.S. boxes, to be used in Classes Numbers 6, 7 and 8, are hollow wooden boxes which will be supplied by the Society. The lids are pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass or metal tubes containing water, and the surface is covered with moss or cedar foliage.

The Annual Rose Exhibition 1955

The Society's Annual Rose Show was held on Monday, 20th June, at Hart House, University of Toronto, when, in the Great Hall, the adjoining corridor and the East Common Room, thousands of blooms were assembled to delight the optical, olfactory and esthetic senses of the throngs of visitors who taxed the capacity of the Exhibition rooms and, in the evening, overflowed into the quadrangle. The stately and dignified architectural design of Hart House and its atmosphere of culture combine to make a very appropriate setting for the Rose Show and we feel sure that these factors, together with the central location, are to a degree instrumental in attracting the very gratifying attendance which for several years has rewarded the efforts of the hard-working Exhibition Committee.

We were honoured on this occasion by having one of our prominent members from the Province of Quebec journey to Toronto to officially open the Rose Show. Introduced by the President, Mrs. H. P. Marshall, Mrs. J. J. Gallagher of Montreal and St. Gabriel de Brandon conveyed friendly greetings from Region 5, commented favourably on the new national status of the Society, and declared the Rose Show open. We were all delighted to meet the charming chatelaine of "Glen-gariff" whose well known interest and accomplishments in the realm of Rose culture, and whose noteworthy contributions to current Rose literature, have served in the past to stimulate and encourage us and, we trust, will continue to do so for many years to come.

The 1955 event, while colourful, exciting and in many respects highly successful, was not by any means the greatest Rose Show in our long history. Unusually favourable growing conditions in southern Ontario brought the blooms along at a rapid rate with the result that by 20th June many gardens had passed their peak blooming period. Having regard to the very effective advance publicity the Directors were concerned lest there be a scarcity of exhibits and, wishing to avoid disappointment to the public, urged all members who could do so to stage as many entries as possible. The response to this appeal was excellent but unfortunately some blooms which had been held in cold storage for a week or more lacked freshness. More northerly gardens found the date appropriate and we were

glad to see the magnificent Muskoka garden of Mr. F. F. Dufton heavily represented once again. Mr. Dufton's entries were successful in a number of the more important classes and he was awarded the Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy for maximum points. The P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the Best Rose in the Show was captured by another old campaigner, Mr. A. A. Norton, for his well-grown specimen of Peace, (Mme. A. Meilland). The Trophy of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, for the Best White or Cream Rose in the Show was won by Mr. W. J. McNeill of Oshawa for a massive and shapely bloom of Misty Morn. As usual competition in the Decorative Classes was keen and the prizes were well distributed. It was gratifying to note that the Classes in the Novice Section also attracted many new exhibitors. Novices soon become seasoned veterans on whom the future of the Rose Show of necessity must depend.

Vancouver members provided keen competition in the Airborne Section and, while our old friend, Mr. Archie Selwood, won the Sweepstakes Trophy offered in this Section, his margin in points over Mrs. R. E. Murdoch was one point only.

Once again the Parks Department of the City of Toronto was awarded the Challenge Trophy of Dunlop & Sons, Limited, for a fine display of Roses grown in Exhibition Park, and, as in previous years, this exhibit attracted much attention.

The non-competitive displays of The Sheridan Nurseries, Limited, The Dale Estate, Limited, and Ellesmere Nurseries were attractively staged and were a continuing centre of interest throughout the afternoon and evening. A new feature this year was a number of artistic arrangements on pedestals staged by prominent Toronto florists. These displays evoked much favourable comment from visitors and we trust that they will be repeated at future Rose Shows.

When visitors offer critical comment on some feature of the Rose Show we often wonder if they have any conception of the magnitude of the task of organizing and staging such an exhibition. Fortunately these adverse criticisms are heard very infrequently and they usually are based on limited knowledge of what is involved. In this connection Mr. A. S. Foggo, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and his colleagues are to be commended for a fine effort. Considerable credit for the successful outcome of the Rose Show from a financial standpoint must go to Miss Margaret Dove, Chairman of the Pub-

licity Committee, who, with able assistance from the members of her Committee, arranged for the pre-Show publicity. The thanks of the Society are also due to Mr. W. Pocklington who once again acted so capably as auctioneer at the close of the Show, to the sixteen judges who officiated in selecting the winners in the competitive classes, and to all others who contributed in one form or another to the final result. We also appreciate the unfailing courtesy and co-operation of the Officials and Staff of Hart House.

By evening all who participated in the activities of the day, whether as workers, exhibitors or merely as spectators, were exhausted—but happy!

There's a bower of Roses by Bendemeer's stream
And the nightingale sings 'round it all the day long.
In the times of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream
To sit 'mid the Roses and hear the bird's song.

— Thomas Moore

"The Rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears;
The Rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.
O, wilding Rose, whom fancy thus endears,
I bid your blossoms in my bonnet wave,
Emblem of hope and love through future years."

Sir Walter Scott



BURNABY, H. T.

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Roses of the Alba Group

By Graham S. Thomas, F.L.S.

Editor's Note: In recognition of the current revival of public interest in the so-called "Old Fashioned Roses", those hardy, healthy and vigorous veterans which lend distinction to the shrub border, we requested Mr. G. S. Thomas, who is acknowledged to be the outstanding authority on the subject in the English-speaking world, to favour our members by discussing the merits and characteristics of one of the old groups of Roses. We are happy to present hereunder the response of Mr. Thomas to our request. For those who may wish to pursue further their quest for reliable information on the Old Roses we suggest a reference to our review elsewhere in this volume of Mr. Thomas' newly-published book, "The Old Shrub Roses", which we have found to be a most valuable addition to Rose literature. We appreciate the fact that, at some inconvenience to himself, Mr. Thomas has taken time out in a busy life to give us the benefit of his wide experience and intensive research with respect to the Alba Roses.

The rose, that most popular of flowers, has walked step by step with the races of our Western civilization through the pages of time. Its wild species are dotted here and there fairly thoroughly around the Northern Hemisphere, several being natives of the Near East, around the Eastern Shores of the Mediterranean. A few are natives of the British Isles including **Rosa canina**, the Dog Briar or English Briar, although it is by no means confined to those islands.

As the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean Region spread northwards and westwards, those few of them who were interested in such trivialities took with them a few treasures, and thus no doubt some trees, some medicinal herbs, and some cultivated roses reached our shores. For away back in history the rose, especially that which became known erroneously as the "Old Red Damask"—for it has since been proved a Gallica, not a Damask—was grown more for the sake of the distillation of its petals, delicious and potent, than as a garden flower. To this day, in Bulgaria, the true Damask Rose and a White Rose (**R. damascena** and **R. alba**) are used for the production of Attar. The Gallica was grown commercially during the last two centuries in France, and to a less extent in England, for its fragrant petals, which when dried retain their scent for longer than those of other roses.

The late Dr. C. C. Hurst, a pioneer in the elucidation of these matters through his general studies, tells us how the Gallica, the Musk, and the Phoenician Roses became united, giving us the Damasks, and that these, happening at some time in the dim past to become conjoined with *R. canina*, produced what we now call *R. alba*. Further, it is probable that a nearly thornless Dog Briar was the parent.

In their progress through the ages the English have adopted the rose as their National Emblem, though the rose is undoubtedly a Gallica rose and was certainly not a native. Be that as it may, at the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses it is believed that the rival factions plucked differently coloured blooms from the Damask that we now know as "York and Lancaster"—white or pink or particoloured flowers grow on the same bush indiscriminately—and later adopted the red Gallica and the white Alba as their respective emblems.

This white rose, as we have seen, has for one parent a rose that is a native of England, and it is fitting, therefore, that of all the old types of roses that are found in old gardens throughout these Islands, the Great White Rose of York should be the most common, and I believe there are several reasons why this should be so.

The Gallica and the Phoenician are comparatively small roses; the Musk is not reliably hardy though immensely vigorous; and the Damasks are not notably long-lived—as Shakespeare knew. But anyone who has chopped at a Dog Briar will know how tough it is—how hardy, and how resilient to life, when a scarcely rooted fragment will grow and prosper in poor soil. And how sweet and becoming its flowers in shape and colour and scent.

The progeny of this ancient fusion are tough, hardy, prolific and have a fragrance that is second to none. The semi-double White Rose (*R. alba semi-plena*) which I believe is synonymous with the *R. alba suaveolens* of the Bulgarian attar fields—and the Great Double White (*R. alba "Maxima"*), adhere to the title of 'White' roses, but most others are of a delicate tone of pink that has given some of them the most fanciful of names.

In general they are free growing shrubs up to some 6 feet high and wide, arching and twiggy, bearing a few large thorns on their smooth, woody, thick branches, and having tough, rough, greyish leaves—and good hips in *semi-plena*. Their characters are near indeed to *R. canina* but they are much more erect. They build themselves up into fine bushes with

little pruning and carry a wealth of bloom at midsummer. I particularly like the early crop of creamy white blooms, showing yellow stamens, of arching **semi-plena**; both this and "Maxima", fully double, creamy-buff centred on opening, have a milk-white effect at a distance among their leaden grey leaves. A later flowering rose with similar foliage is "Maiden's Blush". The "Small" and "Great" refer, I have come to the conclusion, to the size of the bush. In this we have a double bloom like "Maxima", but of a warm blush on opening, fading paler, and with the same 'muddle' of little petals in the centre. I can well understand how this bundle of fragrance and delicate tints has inspired rose lovers in their search for names: "La Seduisante", "La Virginale", "La Cuisse de Nymphe", "La Royale" and others; especially good blooms, well coloured, were called "Cuisse de Nymphe Émue". Redoute's plate is called "La Royale", or **R. alba regalis**. It obviously became a prime favourite, although it is eclipsed in the bud by 'Céleste', and in the open flower by "Konigin von Danemarck". But the general effect of the bush, well-filled with leaves and covered with bunches of flowers, leaves with me, every summer, a lasting impression, and it is one that is difficult to criticise.

Its near sister "Céleste" has more refinement and appeals to my senses in a different way. Of all the Alba roses, this has the most beautiful greyish foliage; the blend of this foliage with the clusters of pink flowers is the most perfect complement I know in the old roses. And what flowers they are! From the gradually unfolding, exquisitely scrolled buds, to the wide-open, few-petalled blooms, there is never a moment of dullness, and at all times the pink is beautiful, uniform, bland and unique.

"Konigin von Danemarck" has the most vivid tones among these roses, the half open bloom revealing an intensity of brilliant pink that approaches scarlet, but the open bloom, revealing some of the best 'quartering' found in old roses, is again of a bland and lovely tint. This quartering is a floral style mainly in evidence in the Gallicas, and is the result of petals being placed one over the other, six or more deep, creating an imbricated and cupped effect as in some camellias. Nowadays, of course, this unique floral style is not approved among roses, which is quite natural as we aim today at the quality of the bud, not the open bloom, and our modern roses have not enough petals to make up even one 'quarter'. The central petals are often so tightly packed in the receptacle—

around which they have taken the place of the stamens—that they fail to emerge, remaining neatly turned in, creating the central button. Usually the quartering, being the product of a very full flower, is accompanied by another old style of perfection, the 'button eye'. This and the quartering give a delightful quality to many of the old roses and are usually present in the "Queen of Denmark". In growth this variety is rather open and thorny, but its foliage is neat, pointed, lead green, and sharply serrated.

I always find it difficult to select one Alba rose; but on the score of dainty charm "Félicité Parmentier" has many attributes. It is a compact grower, twiggy, and well clothed in neat, light, greyish green leaves; the buds have a yellowish tinge before opening, and it is amazingly free flowering. The same delicate pink as in "Maiden's Blush" is there when fully open, but it is far more full of petals and a much better shape, opening to a flat rosette and later reflexing almost to a ball. Another compact growing rose is "Jeanne d'Arc"; this might well be likened to a dwarf edition of "Maxima", and is most useful for small gardens. On the other hand I found an Alba 12 ft. high in an apple tree in an Irish garden; to all intents it was a superlatively vigorous "Maiden's Blush", with a richer colour, and I believe this to be "Blush Hip".

Other Alba roses I have come across are the dainty "Chloris"—with dark leaves and buds only less beautiful than "Céleste", and opening to a clear pale pink "Pompon Blanc Parfait"—a miniature blush Pompon-flower, with miniaure erect growth; and "à feuilles de chanvre" (**R. cannabina**), the "Hemp-leaved" rose. The long, sage-green leaves and small, semi-double, white flowers mark this as more of a botanical curiosity than a useful garden plant. It is still growing at the Roseraie de l'Hay.

There were many vividly coloured Alba roses recorded in old books and catalogues, but I suspect that many were hybridised a great deal with other groups—even with the Chinas—and had departed from their true characters. There do remain two roses which should be mentioned here, however, partly because of their colour which is white, and partly because they are practically thornless, bearing out Dr. Hurst's theories. They are "Madame Plantier" and "Madame Legras de St. Germain". The first is fairly well known in gardens where old roses are grown and is often classed as a Noisette, although it is even farther removed from the best known of that group than from the Albas. It is usually seen as a



'QUEEN ELIZABETH' (floribunda)

Raised by W. E. Lammerts, distributors Wheatcroft Bros. Ltd., Ruddington

Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society of Great Britain

about $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size

sprawling bush, very vigorous and free up to some 6 feet high and wide, but I have seen it in rich soil growing up into trees to a height of 12 feet or so. At flowering time the neat, dark grey-green foliage is almost smothered by the many flowers, each of considerable perfection, opening quite circular and flat, of creamy white, quartered and each with a little green point in the centre composed of the incipient carpels. This character is also found in the famous Hybrid Damask rose "Madame Hardy", which is scarcely surpassed in shape by any old rose.

"Madame Hardy", "Madame Plantier" and "Madame Legras de St. Germain" are likely to remain in cultivation for hundreds of years, and the women who were thus honoured will thereby be almost immortalized. "Mme. Legras" is best described by comparing with "Mme. Plantier"; it is rather more bushy with slightly larger leaves. The flowers are larger, better and, alone among old roses, have a distinct **lemon** yellow tint in the centre of the half-open bloom. (R. Alba "Maxima" has a **buff** tinge in the centre of its 'muddled' petals). This lemon tint may be inherited from the Noisettes, but be this as it may, "Mme. Legras" is a rose of superb quality and freedom of growth, and a perfection of form which may even make "Mme. Hardy" look to her laurels!

It will have been concluded by now, by anyone who has read thus far, that I am fond of Alba roses. In each of the old roses I grow I find something, some character or quality, which endears it to me but I find that as a group the Albas have almost everything I want in shrubby roses. They lack, it is true, the gorgeous rich maroons and purples of the Gallicas but what a foil each of these groups makes for the other! They provide plenty of white, which is needed in quantity in any grouping of old roses, and, as I have said, they are particularly tough and long-lived.

They need, I feel, no words of mine to ensure their perpetuity—their endearing qualities will see to that—but I hope that what I have recorded here, will persuade intending planters of flowering shrubs to consider their merits before excluding them in preference to Forsythias and Philadelphus, Syringas and Ribes; in addition I hope that those who already grow these old favourites may be encouraged to increase and distribute and check their names and also that growers solely of modern roses may pause and think that possibly in them the rose is ready to give us something unique, unimproved by subsequent hybridisation. They are so sure to please in their colours, delicious, intense fragrance, and their annual display.

Under Southern Skies

By Mrs. J. J. Gallagher

Late October is perfect timing for a member in the North Country to attend an American Rose Society meeting in Texas.

At that time, in our part of the world, mornings are dull, the ground is covered with white frost, the evenings are really cold and in the "roseraie" rose bushes are hilled up; earth has been thrown over all the beds to a height of at least one foot, and gaunt canes stand out like monuments to the beauty that reigned but yesterday. Presently, when the ground is frozen, even these lonely sentinels will be hidden by "tons" of autumn leaves and virginal green spruce boughs.

So it was in a carefree mood that the Chatelaine of Roseraie Glengariff was thrilled at the thought of spending a few more weeks of lovely summer where the warm sun still was shining on Southern roses!

It is a miracle of the modern age that relatively few hours span the great distance between Quebec's Laurentians and the East South of Texas. It was evening when we arrived in Tyler and the fast-fading southern twilight had deepened into night when we entered the Blackstone Hotel, headquarters for the Convention. We looked around eagerly for familiar faces and the first we saw was that of the only other Canadian at the meeting, Mr. William Buchanan from Sydney, N.S. This ardent rose grower from Eastern Canada is a consistent visitor to gatherings of the American Rose Society and it is always a pleasure to meet him again.

On the mezzanine we were greeted by Mr. David Watson, of Detroit, whose hobby of collecting old and precious rose books has encouraged and aided many old-rose enthusiasts in their search of rose lore. We had a short chat before Mr. Watson left us to attend a pre-convention meeting. Then we wandered out for a walk under brilliantly starlit skies; the cool wind that was blowing definitely warned us that even in Texas the great heat of summer was on the wane.

Our impression as we strolled up one street and down

another was that Tyler was a big **little** town. How wrong first impressions can be was proven on our tours to various gardens next morning, for Tyler stretched out in all directions with beautiful homes everywhere. Preconceived notions of exclusively ranch-style homes and treeless lands were quickly dispelled. There were distinctively elegant homes similar to those we saw in Virginia and Louisiana. And we learned Texans have been planting trees for years, many very beautiful, the names of which we curious northerners never discovered. But the oaks, with their wide-spreading branches were everywhere, making great, lacy patterns of sunlight and shadow on vivid green lawns and they furnished beautiful backgrounds for ever so many gardens.

The exotic beauty of the camellias and azaleas, the glossy foliage of the broadleaf evergreens, and the hollies, seemed to overshadow the small, formal rose gardens of the many homes we visited. There was a camellia shrub in one garden unbelievably exquisite. The blooms were semi-double, glowing white and their stamens seemed once to have touched the sun and remained forever golden! Each bloom stood out against a background of glossy, rich foliage. We were enchanted and looked about to thank the head gardener for the pleasure of this moment of rare beauty. Like our friend Reginald Arkell in "Old Herbaceous" we felt he would "share the happiness of the true creative artist when appreciation fell like warm rain on thirsty soil".

The top gardeners of places visited under circumstances such as these must be modest, retiring fellows, or, maybe, just well disciplined because they are noticeable for their absence. Why? There is no one a true rosarian would rather meet and chat with than the 'down on his knees' gardener—who would rather talk roses to an interested visitor than eat.

The rose garden we found most attractive was planned on the lines of a perennial border with a background of green foliage. A long row of lovely Queen Elizabeth—generous in its bloom of light carmine pink in the sun, and "dawn pink" in its shadows—was planted in the rear. The exquisite colouring of the wide open blooms of this rose blended well with the deeper pink of Tiffany, just below it, and seemed to draw out its soft yellow base. Looking at that long row of Queen Elizabeths, one's impression was, here is a happy, carefree sort of a rose with a smile and a future. That seems to be the

role of the Grandiflora. Tiffany, on the other hand, was a proud beauty holding its head high and showing off its perfect form. Naturally, that is what one expects of a Hybrid Tea. There always is a Jester in any royal court, and Jiminy Cricket fits right into that category. He was "tangerine red" in one bush, a sort of coral in another, and all along the line so gay and jolly in any shade! And, too, if you pressed a little closer, as we did, you found he smelled so sweet, a nice surprise in a Floribunda. And, if all three All America Rose Selections were not enough to make any rose garden remarkable and long to be remembered, this lovely one was edged with "Summer Snow"!

While the private gardens grew roses in moderation, the Tyler Municipal Rose Garden had roses in amazing abundance. Beautifully landscaped, this marvellous garden had roses of every shade and colour and extended over acres and acres with backgrounds of fine trees. Pleasant gravel and grassy walks brought the roses closer for inspection and they passed our critical eyes as being very fine specimens.

Unfortunately, the time at our disposal was far too limited for us to begin to appreciate the immensity of this rose park and the care required to keep it in such excellent condition. What a panorama of beauty to gladden the eye of the spectator on a very hot day as he sits at ease on the porches of the Garden Centre Building overlooking the park with a "tall, cool one" on the table beside him!

The Garden Centre's greenhouse was used for the Fall Rose Show. Down the middle of the hall extended a float-like display of 60,000 roses in all colours. It must have been fifty feet long and eight feet wide. A gentle spray of water played constantly over its entire surface ensuring freshness and sweetness of the blooms and adding to the beauty of the display. In niches on one side wall were decorative arrangements strikingly original and beautiful. Winning first prize was a "London Kew Garden" arrangement. Naturally, a Sheffield silver cake basket was used as the container. A few Betty Priors and Pink Frosts topped by exquisite Dainty Bess, a sprig or two of white snapdragon and a tiny note of small red-pink flowers from some southern shrub made this a corner to which rose people kept coming and coming. Pink Frost is a new Arp rose. It has the heart of Picture and the latter's reflection of petals; there the resemblance ends. Its outer petals give the

effect of being dipped in frozen strawberries and gently blotted. It is a lovely rose and when shown with Queen Elizabeth makes a delicately delightful ensemble.

These two roses comprised "The Bagatelle Gardens of Paris" arrangement in another niche, being enhanced by the dainty Sevres bowl in which they were placed.

An exotic note was shown in "The Silhouette of China" where Mojave and Floradora were used with driftwood, painted shiny black and a Chinese figure on either side to accentuate its truly Oriental character.

The Doctor, Peace, Rubaiyat, Taffeta, Suzon Lotthe, each in its own container, all were looked upon with favor by both rose visitors and judges. The largest rose in the show was a magnificent Diamond Jubilee. Open wide, it measured at least seven inches across, not cream, not yellow, but a warm, shining buff with undertone of orange. The Queen of the Show award was won by a specimen of Mirandy and a Picture was judged second best, called "Princess of the Show". Both were really good roses. All in all it was a show of quality rather than quantity. The sun shining through the large windows of the conservatory and the balmy freshness coming through open doors, added to the colour and the scent of the massed roses, made it easy to feel we had wandered into a veritable fairyland.

A pleasant experience in this fairyland was meeting people we had known for years by correspondence. Mr. Melvin Wyant, for example, had been kind when the Rosearaie Glengariff was very young, helping with advice on winter protection. So it was quite natural to become personally acquainted. We simply carried on from the point at which we left off in our letters. He told us he had been working to lessen the labor of winter protection and some of his ideas had been translated into reality. One he described was a plant protector of waterproof paper 10 inches high and 30 inches long. It encircles the rose bush and inside the soil is mounded ten inches or so. It sounded good.

Inspecting together some plants of Summer Snow we suggested that the most beautiful white rose in our Rosearaie must surely be Virgo, it was so consistently good in rain or sunshine. Mr. Wyant considered it a "little jewel of a rose" and inquired if we had seen or heard of his "Ardelle", a white rose that is a cross of Peace and Mrs. Charles Lamplough.

Certainly, with such illustrious parentage one might expect a rose of many petals, great vigor and sweet fragrance. He assured us it possesses all of these qualities and hoped some day we would find it a place in our Canadian gardens. It gives one a happy feeling to be remembered over the years and for that reason Mr. Wyant of Johnny Cake Ridge (what an intriguing street name!) out in Mentor, Ohio, has a special place in our regard.

Supper that evening was a rose garden picnic at the All American Rose Selection Trial Gardens about half an hour's drive from the Blackstone. While a chartered bus is a practical conveyance, and its chauffeur courteous and obliging, in fancy we had planned if ever we did arrive in the Lone Star State we would "do as the Romans"—hire a fine Texan steed, don a 10-gallon hat, the longest boots we could find and a string-like bow tie and, thus accoutred, go forth in style. A supper picnic seemed just the proper event for us to indulge our fancy. But we went by bus and bowled along tree-lined streets and country lanes, taking fences neatly with the best of them!

In such a mood it was charming to be greeted so warmly when we arrived by Mr. "Slick" Dean himself. In his own inimitable drawl he remarked "Waal, Mr. Gallagher, so you have tall men in Montreal, too. (Mr. G. is six foot two). Before going to Toronto last July I was told Canadian men all were short, but no one of them I met there was less than six feet. Many taller than I and I reckon you all would call me a String Dean".

Mr. Dean was chairman of the Tyler fall meeting. He is also the head of the Arp Nursery Company and while in Toronto attending the national meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen was elected its president.

A sky of myriad stars and a great Hunter's moon shedding its pale yellow light over the scene were not sufficient to show us anything but tables and chairs and a bounteous supply of food. A cool wind (from Canada they said) had been on its way all day and certainly it arrived in full force that evening. Not even delicious barbecued chicken and many cups of steaming coffee could put one in the mood for outdoor lingering conversation. Everybody hurried through a delightful repast and then scurried to the warmth of returning buses. This trip our fancy was quite content to ride along with the

crowd. As northerners we were ashamed to show it but we were truly chilled to the bone—and in hot Texas at that. But we had a warm feeling in our hearts for it had been a day "of such stuff as dreams are made on"!

The cold of the night was forgotten next morning in the warmth of the meeting room where we assembled and among other things heard a talk on "Judging Roses" by Mrs. Nat Schoen, a director of the American Rose Society and an honored member of our own Canadian Rose Society. She looked like a charming illustration lifted from the pages of *Vogue* as she stepped on the platform in exquisitely tailored dark suit and a small white hat. Her warm personality and the skill and incisive humor with which she treated a debatable subject won her audience within two minutes. We really must summarize her remarks, very briefly, because her paper was a gem!

Judging roses, she said, encompassed three factors: rose knowledge, an understanding of the established rules and a dispassionate approach to the task. She stressed the last point strongly, suggesting that no one lacking judicial temperament should undertake a judging assignment. Humorously, she proposed a "Do It Yourself Rose Judging Kit", to wit: No. 1 a pair of ear muffs to stymie the fellow judge who bellows his choice; No. 2 a big black cigar to blow smoke in a teammate's face when words fail with him; he would then be too sick to argue more; No. 3 a compass for use when all judges disagree; handy with which to find the nearest exit; No. 4 a magnifying glass to examine the motives of fellow judges; No. 5 a water pistol in case a fellow judge became overheated, and finally, No. 6 an 11 foot pole to be used on judges one would not touch with a 10 foot pole. Her conclusion was apt: "It might be as well to remind ourselves from time to time that even the rose show itself, as wonderful as it is, is only a small part of the pleasures we gain through our association with roses, rose friends and our rose society."

One might carry Mrs. Schoen's thought a step farther and reflect on how much of the joy and beauty of our own gardens are due to contacts with rose friends. Those of us whose fancy takes the trail of "Roses of Yesterday" find these contacts not only precious but invaluable.

Everyone who journeyed out to the Arp Nurseries in the

brilliant sunshine next morning will long remember the experience. Of course, by this time, we were well conditioned to expect something unusual because everything in Texas is really on a grand scale; but we were truly amazed to visit a nursery with over 700,000 rose plants in one field. As far as one could see there were what appeared to be endless rows of innumerable varieties—and all in bloom. So we were treated to one of the loveliest sights any rose grower could dream up. We were royally welcomed and urged to make ourselves entirely at home. Next to the number of plants and the field being on fire with all the colors of the rainbow, we were impressed by the fact that those roses were growing in sand! We queried the use of fertilizers on such soil and were assured that fertilization was carried on at regular times and that weekly rains were a great aid in this respect. What a gigantic task, even with modern mechanization! As for spraying and dusting such a vast number of plants the former was employed only for blackspot—of which we saw not a trace in all our wandering up one row and down another. Nor did we spot a single insect, maybe because our poor eyes were blinded by the riot of rose colors under a blazing sun in a clear blue sky.

We were taken through the refrigeration rooms and the storage and packing sheds and were duly impressed by the big-scale operations involved in marketing rose plants by the tens of thousands. It was interesting to note the plants racked up in the storage bins, at a fixed temperature, with water spraying them constantly to prevent their freezing.

It was on coming out of one of these sheds that we encountered President-elect Fred W. Walters and his charming wife. Our identification badges had "Canada" and "La Canada", respectively on them, so we just had to comment on the co-incidence. Living in La Canada, California, the Walters nevertheless are world citizens in the rose sense. This continent they have covered from Alaska to the Caribbean, and they have also been to the Old World, always with a keen eye to roses. Mrs. Walters shares her husband's enthusiasm for the rose and truly felt that in his election as President of the American Rose Society, as we express it in Quebec "*Il à gagné ses épaulettes*" (He has won his spurs). How appropriate it is that Mrs. Walters should share the great honor that has been conferred upon her husband.

Casual encounters of this kind furnish the highlights of

rose gatherings; they give one the feeling of "belonging", which is accentuated every time during the year when one sees a familiar face in the pages of one of the rose magazines, or reads an article in a rose annual by some authority one may have met last several years before.

But we have wandered away from the nursery without telling you about some of the roses that appealed to us. There were many new varieties and many old favorites which retain their popularity because of consistently good performance. Radiance and Red Radiance might be included in the latter, and growing as we saw them they looked like a massed spring showing of red and pink tulips, with their short, cup-like blooms. Radiance is supposed to be an easy rose to grow. It is our impression it prefers to tender its lovely scent more willingly in hot weather locales. Another fine old timer, rather new to us, was Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, an attractive white rose, fragrant and of good form.

What a fascination the newer roses hold for all of us—even though they frequently prove disappointing!

Suzon Lotthe is a symphony in itself, all strident notes muted from the "pearly pink" of its center to the deeper shading of petal upon petal, climaxing in a burst of blushing pink. Row after row of this attractive rose in varying stages of growth led us to realize that in it a new phase had been achieved in rose breeding, seeking rare delicacy of form and coloring.

To many, a rose is necessarily a red rose and, following that logic to a conclusion, all roses are red. Therefore, to talk of a new red rose one must have an exquisite variety. As grown in this nursery that is what one would call Chrysler Imperial. It had everything a red rose should have, fragrance so sweet, high-centered bloom, sheer, velvety texture of petal in rich crimson "so lovely in our eye."

Can you imagine a veritable blanket of Mojave? They literally covered the earth there were so many of them. It was like a blending of summer and autumn because Mojave has all the warm tints of a summer sunset magically integrated into the inspiring beauty of an Autumn hillside in our northern country.

Provocative, perhaps, best sums up the appeal of the new introductions. Glowing catalog descriptions carrying marvelous

colored illustrations, sundry gossip among rose lovers, combine to make them a must for one's own garden. So it is encouraging to learn that Lemon Chiffon, which we saw here, to give an example, has the free flowering habit of Soeur Therese and the disease-resistant and abundant foliage characteristics of Golden Dawn, while its spicy fragrance may reasonably be attributed to these highly scented parents. It is really a lovely unchanging yellow and so highly esteemed in these parts that it was named the Yellow Rose of Texas in 1955.

The new class, Grandiflora, contributed an arresting splash of color on this immense growing field.

Queen Elizabeth, so stately and tall, with its warm pink roses and deep green foliage made a lovely contrast to Roundelay's vivid red, softly reflexed petals. The blooms of this bush quite frequently come in clusters, but there are many individual roses with long stems nice for cutting.

Buccaneer, another rose in this group, has long buds and moderate blooms of bright, changeless yellow—always a welcome addition to reds and pinks.

Perhaps the most exciting color among the Grandifloras belonged to Montezuma. Here we find scarlet, tinged with orange, on a large bloom as exquisite in form as many Hybrid Teas. Already some of these are found in our Canadian gardens where they provide an enchanting background for a bed of Floribundas.

And finally we enjoyed the thrill every reader will appreciate of cutting choice blooms to our heart's content, especially Pink Frosts and Lemon Chiffons. What if they did not last? They were for us a tangible souvenir of a glorious field day well worth a 2500 mile trek to enjoy!

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may
Old Time is still a-flying
And the same flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying.

— Robert Herrick

Symposium

THE BEST TWELVE RED HYBRID TEAS

By the Editor

Readers will recall that in the 1954 Edition of the Year Book we endeavoured through the collective wisdom of a group of experienced and well-informed growers to determine the best twelve white or cream Hybrid Teas, and that we had previously accorded similar treatment to representatives of the yellow and pink groups. These critical surveys having met with a favourable reception from many members it seems appropriate that we now turn our attention to the generally reliable red classification with a view to ascertaining the relative variety popularity of this hard-working group. The last discussion of the red Hybrid Teas appeared in the 1950 Edition of the Year Book under the caption, "A Gentleman Discusses Brunettes", and it is suggested that those who are interested might find it advantageous to re-peruse that article in conjunction with the material recorded hereunder.

Following the procedure previously in effect we requested thirty-two competent observers to submit lists of twelve varieties, arranged in order of preference, and accompanied by brief comment indicating in each case the reasons for the choice. Through an inadvertence we omitted to request the exclusion of certain varieties which are sometimes described in catalogues as red but which, according to our observations, are merely a deep rose-pink, such as Charlotte Armstrong, Rubaiyat and Tally Ho. It actually failed to occur to us that these varieties, meritorious though they undoubtedly are, might be considered by some growers to qualify as red, but nevertheless several of our friends included them. The great majority of the reporters, however, apparently sharing our views, did not mention them with the result that they failed to receive sufficient support to enable them to gain admittance to the select dozen. Had they been excluded entirely it is conceivable that the substitution of other varieties of undoubted colour qualifications might have affected the ranking to some extent. In several lists red-blends such as Saturnia, Opera and Texas Centennial were mentioned, a development which also was not anticipated.

The following appraisal represents the collective opinion of twenty-three commentators, five of those to whom we dispatched enquiries having failed to reply and four having declined to participate in the discussion for various reasons. The twenty-three contributors are as follows: Mr. C. A. Davis, Grand Island, New York; Mrs. M. E. Matthews and Mr. Archie Selwood, both of Vancouver, B.C.; Mrs. R. E. Murdoch, West Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. Ellwood C. Rice, Vernon, B.C.; Mr. Kenneth Waugh, Didsbury, Alta.; Mrs. J. J. Gallagher, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; Mr. W. George Borland, Montreal, Que.; Mr. E. B. Jubien, Town of Mount Royal, Que.; Mr. R. W. Oliver, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. W. J. McNeill, Oshawa, Ont.; Mr. F. F. Dufton, Cobourg, Ont.; Dr. W. H. Reid, Port Rowan, Ont.; Mr. F. R. Dufton, London, Ont.; Mr. L. M. Galloway, Strathroy, Ont.; Mr. Emerson Mitchell, Windsor, Ont.; Messrs. S. B. Bartlett, A. S. Foggo, A. A. Norton, W. J. Keenan, C. R. Stephenson and Alan Stollery, all of Toronto, and the Editor, of Streetsville, Ont. We express our sincere appreciation to those whose co-operation has made this review possible.

In the lists of selections submitted by the participants a total of forty-eight varieties were mentioned, and in arriving at the final results we employed the time-honoured method of allotting twelve points for a first choice, eleven points for a second choice and so on down to one point for a twelfth choice. On this basis the results are as follows:

Variety	Points
1. Crimson Glory (Kordes, '34)	254
2. Ena Harkness (Norman, '46)	206
3. Chrysler Imperial (Lammerts, '52)	128
4. William Harvey (Norman, '48)	109
5. New Yorker (Boerner, '47)	104
6. Charles Mallerin (Meilland, '49)	87
7. Christopher Stone (Robinson, '35)	84
8. Karl Herbst (Kordes, '50)	84
9. Etoile de Hollande (Verschuren, '19)	77
10. Mirandy (Lammerts, '45)	70
11. Red Ensign (Norman, '47)	64
12. Dr. F. G. Chandler (Dickson, '38)	48

It is generally recognized that the red varieties, perhaps

to a greater extent than those of any other colour group, are endowed with a rugged constitution, presumably a characteristic inherited from their remote Gallica ancestry. This circumstance enables them to survive and remain productive under unfavourable conditions which would not be long tolerated by the majority of the light shades. Moreover, they are usually responsible for the major portion of the autumn colour in the Rose garden—indeed some crimson varieties stage their best performance of the year under the cool and moist conditions prevailing during that season, e.g., *Etoile de Hollande*, *Dr. F. G. Chandler*, *Nocturne* and *San Fernando*. As a class, also, the reds are more intensely fragrant than are their paleface sisters although we realize that a few varieties in the lighter tones are also richly endowed in that respect. With these general observations let us now proceed to a detailed examination of the virtues and vices of the twelve varieties which have been acclaimed as leaders in their colour group. It is scarcely to be expected that these ratings will meet with universal agreement because local conditions often affect the behaviour of many varieties to an extent which will cause variations in performance.

Crimson Glory. The fact that this well-known and outstanding variety was included on all twenty-three lists and headed those of no fewer than twelve of our correspondents is in itself a noteworthy tribute. It was accorded first place by Messrs. Bartlett, Davis, F. R. Dufton, Foggo, Galloway, Jubien, Mrs. Matthews, Messrs. Mitchell, McNeill, Stephenson, Stollery and the Editor, while it was given second ranking by Mr. Borland, Mrs. Murdoch and Mr. Selwood. Mr. F. F. Dufton, Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. Keenan, Dr. Reid, Messrs. Rice and Waugh all placed it third while Mr. Norton gave it fourth ranking and Mr. Oliver fifth. It is a remarkable achievement for any Rose to be so unanimously acclaimed and it may be of interest, therefore, to examine in more detail the comments of its supporters. Praise of its performance generally was so emphatic that it might be simpler to mention the few criticisms recorded. With one exception our friends are unanimous in expressing their satisfaction with its sturdy, bushy growth, abundant foliage and hardiness. The dissenting voice is that of Mr. Oliver who does not regard it as sufficiently robust for Ottawa conditions. The foliage is carried well down and the Editor has noted a tendency at times toward the production

near the soil level of twiggy, blind growths which should be removed at their source as a means of reducing the risk of blackspot infection. All reporters, with the exception of Dr. Reid, are in agreement regarding the incomparable fragrance of its blooms. Unqualified approval of the rich colour, velvety texture and excellent form of the blooms in their earlier stages is recorded by a majority of the critics but Mesdames Gallagher, Matthews and Murdoch, Messrs. Norton, Rice, Selwood and Waugh all complain of a tendency to acquire blue-purple tints under unfavourable conditions as the blooms age. Mr. F. F. Dufton, Dr. Reid and Mr. Selwood are critical of the form of the blooms at times. Susceptibility to mildew is mentioned by Messrs. Borland, F. R. Dufton and Mitchell but Mr. Galloway and others find it highly resistant to disease. Mr. Jubien complains of weak necks, a defect which the Editor has also observed occasionally on young bushes—never on established, well-fed plants. Messrs. F. F. Dufton and Selwood (the old perfectionists!) intimate that it often fails to meet the requirements of an ideal exhibition Rose, and we agree, but nevertheless, as pointed out by Messrs. Bartlett, Davis and Foggo, a fair percentage of its first-crop blooms are definitely of exhibition quality, while its extraordinary productive capacity and general characteristics combine to render it indispensable in its colour class. Dr. Reid finds it inconsistent in its performance—at times magnificent and in other seasons disappointing, but the majority of our friends have stressed its reliability at all times.

Ena Harkness. This comparatively recent introduction has achieved widespread popularity and is regarded by many on the Pacific Coast as superior to Crimson Glory, of which it is a seedling. It was accorded top ranking by Mr. F. F. Dufton, Mrs. Murdoch, Messrs. Selwood and Waugh, and was placed second by Messrs. Bartlett, F. R. Dufton, Keenan, Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Rice. It was given third position by Messrs. Norton, Oliver and Stephenson while Messrs. Foggo and Galloway have placed it fourth. Messrs. Borland and Davis, Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. Mitchell and the Editor have relegated it to fifth position and it ranks sixth on Dr. Reid's list. It suffered at the hands of Messrs. McNeill and Stollery who placed it ninth. All commentators are agreed on its fine plant habit, its disease resistance, prolificacy, and vivid, non-fading scarlet colour. There is considerable difference of opinion, however,

regarding the substance and lasting powers of the brilliant blooms. Our British Columbia friends unite in praise of the high quality of its blooms although Messrs. Rice and Selwood temper their enthusiasm by a reference to a tendency toward weak necks at times. Mr. F. F. Dufton proclaims it easily the best red variety in his Muskoka garden but other Eastern reporters insist that it has too few petals, opens quickly, and that rarely does it produce blooms of exhibition quality. Its fragrance is a controversial point. Only one commentator, Mr. Foggo, regards it as "very fragrant"; Mrs. Matthews, Messrs. F. F. Dufton, Norton, Rice and Stephenson describe it as "fragrant" without indicating the intensity of its scent; Messrs. F. R. Dufton, Galloway, Selwood, Waugh and the Editor credit it with mild fragrance—Mr. Galloway appropriately terms it "elusive"—and Mr. Stollery avers that it definitely is not fragrant. The remaining eleven consultants have omitted any reference to scent which, perhaps, is significant. To summarize, it would seem that Ena Harkness performs exceedingly well under the moist conditions of the coastal area of British Columbia and in the Muskoka district of Ontario, but that elsewhere it is merely a bright, free-blooming, and generally satisfactory garden variety. Dr. Reid records that in his area—the north shore of Lake Erie—it requires heavy fertilization and abundant moisture to produce blooms of high quality.

Chrysler Imperial. While this highly-advertised Rose failed to head any list it ranked as the second choice of five of our correspondents, viz. Messrs. Davis, Jubien, Mitchell, McNeill and Oliver, and the third choice of Mr. Bartlett, Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Selwood. It was included in the selections of nine others, with ranking ranging from fourth down to twelfth position. It is generally agreed that this dark crimson variety is erect and vigorous in habit, and that the blooms are usually substantial and lasting, some of them being up to exhibition standard. Mr. Mitchell has noted a tendency of the blooms to acquire "blue" tints at times while Dr. Reid refers to a brownish-rust cast in the rather dull colour. Mr. Rice finds that the large blooms lack the appearance of freshness, a defect also observed by the Editor. The majority of our friends regard it as fragrant although Mr. Waugh has been unable to detect scent under Alberta conditions. Mr. Jubien is dissatisfied with bloom production but Mr. Mitchell and others regard it as reasonably free-blooming, considering

the quality of the blooms. Dr. Reid and Mr. Selwood mention that it shows steady improvement in performance with each succeeding year.

William Harvey. This fine variety also failed to obtain top ranking in any list but was given second place by Messrs. Foggo, Stephenson and the Editor, and third place by Mr. Stollery. Recognition of its merit was also forthcoming from Mesdames Matthews and Murdoch who placed it fourth, and from Messrs. Bartlett and Galloway who listed it in fifth position. It appeared on six other lists, ranking from sixth down to eleventh position. Our friends are unanimous in their praise of the magnificent, high-centred, substantial, fragrant blooms of William Harvey, and of the plant's vigorous growth and disease resistance. At its best it is, to quote Mr. Mitchell, "the exhibitor's dream". Unfortunately, however, it has a few defects. Our Vancouver friends, also Mr. Stephenson, allege that it is impatient of rainfall while Messrs. F. F. Dufton, F. R. Dufton, Galloway and Mitchell complain of weak necks. Mr. Foggo, on the contrary, specifically refers to its stems as strong and erect, a comment which is supported by our own observations. We have noted, however, that after a heavy downpour of rain the massive blooms, carrying a cargo of water, are inclined to "nod"—but this also applies to many other varieties which bear large blooms. Messrs. F. R. Dufton, Galloway and Stollery consider it somewhat erratic, varying in its performance from season to season, a characteristic also hinted at by Dr. Reid. Several of our correspondents have emphasized that its autumn performance is sensational, a comment with which we are in complete agreement. In the Editor's garden it easily led the parade of reds in 1955.

New Yorker. This brightly coloured variety, claimed by its introducers to be "the best red Rose of all time", seems to be encountering some difficulty in justifying that extravagant claim although it is widely grown and was included on the lists of eighteen of the participants in this discussion. Its highest ranking was third—in the selections of Mr. Borland—while its lowest position was twelfth, in the list of Mr. Jubien. Our friends are in substantial agreement that its strong points are tall, vigorous growth and brilliant scarlet colour which is well held. Mr. Bartlett, however, finds that in periods of extreme heat "blue" tints appear. While most of the critics seem to

regard it as reasonably hardy Mr. Oliver mentions that it suffers severely each winter at Ottawa. There is general agreement amongst our friends that the foliage is disease-resistant but difference of opinion is evident regarding its blooming habit. Messrs. Bartlett, Borland, Davis, Foggo and Stephenson consider it free-blooming while Messrs. Galloway, Jubien, Stollery, Waugh and the Editor consider it somewhat stingy when compared with other varieties. It is credited with fragrance by Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Norton but other commentators have referred to the scent as faint or non-existent. It is agreed that the low and occasionally confused centres of the blooms prevent this Rose from being classed as an exhibition variety although it is a satisfactory, easy-to-grow variety for garden purposes.

Charles Mallerin. While it would appear that this controversial Rose has fallen somewhat short of the claims made for it at the time of its introduction it is being widely grown and is included in the lists of fifteen of our correspondents. Others, including the Editor, for various reasons have not included it in their first twelve choices. It has earned the respect of Mr. Waugh who placed it second and it ranks third in the selections of Mr. Galloway. Other placements range from fourth down to twelfth position. All commentators agree on one of the outstanding attributes of this Rose—its powerful fragrance. Its most enthusiastic supporters readily admit its faults but are willing to overlook them because of the occasional perfect bloom which appears. The blackish-crimson colour carries a strong appeal but a high percentage of the blooms are lacking in form. All our friends are agreed that it is a sparse bloomer and that the tall growth is "leggy" and untidy. The foliage, also, is rather scanty although healthy. While a Rose for the connoisseur and adventurer it is well described by Mr. Rice who says: "Would be out of this world if always as good as it can be". The Editor ventures the prediction that it will eventually be superseded in its colour class by Josephine Bruce.

Christopher Stone. This bright-eyed veteran heads the lists of Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Rice, and was included by twelve other commentators, indicating that its popularity is being well maintained despite the competition of more recent introductions. Practically all those who have included it have

emphasized brilliant, non-fading, velvety scarlet colour with a blackish overlay. Mr. Stollery, a severe critic, finds "the mischief in its sparkling colour and the golden 'eye' of stamens quite irresistible". Mr. Galloway regrets a tendency to acquire "blue" tints as the blooms age but in that criticism he is alone—perhaps it is that Strathroy sand! It is agreed that the growth is moderate and bushy, ideal for bedding, the foliage large and healthy, and the fragrance pleasing but less potent than that of several other varieties. The blooms have too few petals to enable them to retain their form very long but Mrs. Gallagher points out that their attractiveness remains undiminished even in the expanded form while Mr. Borland insists that Christopher Stone "has the finest shape and colour of red Roses". It blooms freely and is generally appraised as a first-class bedding variety but not suitable for exhibition purposes except in decorative classes.

Karl Herbst. This relative newcomer is listed by twelve of our friends, ranking second amongst the favourites of Messrs. F. F. Dufton and Stollery, and third on the list of Mr. McNeill. It is placed fourth by Messrs. F. R. Dufton and Stephenson and fifth by Dr. Reid. Six others gave it lower ranking while the remaining eleven did not regard it sufficiently highly to include it. Its principal supporters consider it outstanding in all respects save dull colour and susceptibility to weather damage. Mr. F. R. Dufton regards it as a fine exhibition variety but is critical of its uncertain colour and a fair percentage of split blooms. Messrs. Foggo and Mitchell, also Mrs. Gallagher, refer approvingly to strong growth, long stems, and large, shapely blooms of smoky crimson which deteriorates in unfavourable weather. Dr. Reid finds it pleasing in all respects, including colour, but complains that it does not bloom freely. Mr. Stephenson avers that the blooms are only good in warm weather but that when conditions are favourable the blooms can be magnificent. While we did not include Karl Herbst on our list we are inclined to agree with Mr. Stephenson. We consider it too unreliable for a top ranking position.

Etoile de Hollande. This is the oldest Rose in the list of favourites and the fact that it is included by nineteen commentators attests to its continued popularity. It was accorded fourth position by Mr. McNeill, fifth by Mr. F. R. Dufton and sixth by the Editor. Agreement is general that its satisfactory

vigour, productive capacity—particularly in the autumn—and its rich fragrance will assure it a place in gardens for some years to come. Messrs. Borland, Galloway, Jubien, Rice, Selwood and Stollery all mention that the colour “blues” at times but others have commented on its ability to retain its rich colour. Dr. Reid dislikes the lanky plant habit but otherwise considers it outstanding as a garden variety. Messrs. Norton and Stephenson complain that the stock of this variety now offered seems to be deteriorating. We find its performance excellent in the cool days of autumn but only fair in the heat of summer.

Mirandy. This Rose displayed surprising strength, appearing on thirteen lists. It ranked second amongst the selections of Mr. Galloway, fourth on the list of Mr. Davis, and was placed fifth by Mrs. Murdoch. Its supporters have stressed the large size and intense fragrance of the blooms but admit that they are sometimes coarse, of poor colour, and easily damaged by unfavourable weather conditions. At its best, however, it can produce outstanding exhibition blooms. Mr. F. R. Dufton finds it attractive only in cool weather while Mrs. Gallagher points out that there is an unduly long waiting period between crops of bloom. Mrs. Matthews describes the colour as “garnet red” while Mrs. Murdoch refers to it as a “plum shade”. Mr. Rice has observed a tendency toward mildew and Mr. Selwood reports that it is variable in performance. The majority of our friends are agreed that it is very impatient of rain, also of intense heat, although Mr. Waugh finds the colour in Alberta uniformly good.

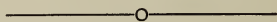
Red Ensign. Included on ten lists this Rose was placed second by Mrs. Gallagher and Mr. Norton, third by Mrs. Murdoch, fourth by Messrs. Bartlett and Stollery, and sixth by Mr. Keenan. All critics are agreed with respect to its excellent constitution, vigorous growth, and the size, colour, form and fragrance of its blooms. Messrs. Bartlett and Stollery regret that the heavy blooms are incined to “ball” in wet weather while under those conditions we have observed occasional weak necks. Mrs. Gallagher mentions that it has many of the excellent characteristics of its parent, Crimson Glory, and Mr. Keenan finds the fragrance of the two varieties very similar. Our own observations indicate that Red Ensign is a lighter shade of red than its parent. Dr. Reid finds that this variety

responds well to extra care and generous fertilization and that it is capable of producing the best bloom in his garden.

Dr. F. G. Chandler. This Rose appeared on ten lists and was the first choice of Mr. Norton and the fifth choice of Mr. McNeill. It was placed seventh by Mr. Davis and eighth by Mr. Keenan and Mrs. Murdoch. Our friends are in general agreement on the reliability of this variety and unite in praise of its autumn performance and its fragrance. Messrs. Bartlett and Davis consider it somewhat shy-blooming while Mrs. Murdoch has noted occasional weak necks. Its behaviour for Mr. Norton is excellent—tall growth, colour well retained, richly fragrant, free blooming and disease resistant. Mr. Stollery and the Editor are satisfied with its performance generally and appreciate its scent. In our garden it stages a lavish autumn display.

Several other varieties received considerable support from our consultants and it might be appropriate to refer to them. Charlotte Armstrong with 47 points, Rubaiyat with 44, Tally Ho with 28 and Opera with 22 points might have ranked higher had they been unanimously regarded as qualifying with respect to colour. Several new varieties also scored well, taking into consideration the fact that they are not yet widely grown. These are Josephine Bruce with 46 points, Bacchus with 21, and Betty Morse with 18 points. Other meritorious varieties which appeared on several lists are Nocturne with 36 points, Grande Duchesse Charlotte with 29, Crimson King (Liebesglut) with 25, Poinsettia with 20, Madge Whipp with 14, Margaret McGredy with 13, McGredy's Scarlet and Southport with 9 points each. Twenty additional varieties appeared on one list only.

The compilation of this information has been an interesting task and while not every member will agree entirely with the preferred twelve varieties as determined by this survey we think the final list, representing as it does the cumulative appraisal of a group of well-informed Rosarians, should serve as a reliable guide.





BACCHUS

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Roses for Difficult Climates

By Dr. F. L. Skinner

Thirty years ago very few of the Old Roses were readily available in Canada and those obtainable were hard to propagate on their own roots and none too hardy when grown on other stocks.

I had tried such varieties as were available in the trade but it was not until I had secured *Rosa gallica grandiflora*, with its rich red, semi-double flowers, that I had an Old Rose of sufficient hardiness to flower every year without protection other than the winter's snowfall. Then a friend in the Province of Quebec sent me some plants of an Old Rose under the name of "Chamcook" (it had been growing in a garden in Chamcook since before 1840), and another under the name of "Grannie's Rose". Chamcook is quite a dwarf variety that is usually covered with snow in winter and, once established, can be counted on to flower every summer in Manitoba. The flowers are deep pink in colour, globular in shape, and held quite erect. The Grannie Rose is much taller and though that portion above the snow usually kills back still it blooms freely every summer, the flowers being a clear pink in colour, semi-double and borne in clusters. Both these roses are very fragrant.

The hardiness of these three roses led me to think that others of similar habit might also prove hardy in Manitoba, and when the opportunity arose, I obtained plants and scions of quite a collection of the dwarf growing varieties of the Old Roses. These have now been out of doors without protection in my garden for the past five years and the following varieties can be relied on to flower quite freely with no other protection than that which the winter snow provides. The names used will be those under which the plants came to me but the nomenclature of many of these Old Roses is rather confused.

Anais Segales. This is said to be a *gallica* variety, very double, light rose red in colour and very fragrant. It does quite well on its own roots and is not likely to grow more than two feet tall with us.

Belle Isis. Another gallica variety, this also is very dwarf with us. The pale soft pink flowers are fully double and quite fragrant. A dainty and very distinct little Rose that is a favourite with all who have seen it.

Marcel Bourgoûin. A richly coloured Rose of purplish-red with fully double flowers on a bush that seldom exceeds eighteen inches in height with us. The flowers are quite velvety in texture and it sets seed freely. I have been using this Rose quite freely in my breeding work as the seed usually ripens out of doors.

Gallica officinalis. A very free flowering shrub with large, semi-double blooms of good shape that are quite fragrant and of a deep rose colour. This is also known as "The Apothecary's Rose".

Duchesse de Verneuil. This is one of the most reliable of the named Moss Roses at Dropmore. Rather a stiff upright bush with vivid deep pink flowers and the usual Moss Rose fragrance.

La Noblesse. In its foliage this resembles some of the alba Roses and it is more than likely that it is closely allied to them, although usually classified as a member of the Centifolia (Provence) group. The leaves are large and have the grayish cast common to the alba varieties; the fully double flowers are pale pink with a little deeper colour in the centre and the fragrance is much like that of Maiden's Blush. A little taller growing than some and flowers more freely if given a little protection.

Chapeau de Napoleon. Sometimes called the "Crested Moss" or "Cristata", holds its head more erect than the old Rosa centifolia and seems to be more reliable with me than the latter. The flowers have the same colour, the same fully-double cabbage form, and the same rich fragrance.

Duchesse de Buccleugh, though usually listed as a gallica variety, seems to me to be nearer the centifolia type. The leaves are large, the flowers fully double and very large, and the fragrance that of the old cabbage roses. This will grow into a much larger shrub than most of the others mentioned and will, therefore, suffer more winter injury, that portion of the bush that has been protected by snow will flower quite freely.

Mme. Hardy with its pure white, well-formed, fully double flowers is one of the loveliest of the Old Roses. Unfortunately, it is rather a strong growing shrub and to get it to flower at all well it is necessary in severe climates to bend down the branches so that the first snow will cover them. It is usually assigned to the damascena group.

Raubritter is said to be a hybrid with gallica and canina in its parentage. It is a low bush with somewhat trailing branches, that in June are covered with clear pink, globular flowers in quite large clusters. These flowers are very fragrant and remain in good condition for well over a week. This is one of the loveliest of roses and its trailing habit makes it very easy to give it the little bit of protection that is necessary to bring the wood through the winter alive to the tips.

With one or two exceptions the Roses mentioned will ripen seeds in most seasons in Manitoba and should, therefore, be of great value to the Rose breeder who wishes to raise varieties that have both hardiness and quality.

There are two hybrids of my own which by reasons of their fragrance, form and hardiness make them fit companions for the Old Roses. Both these varieties have in their pedigree *R. rugosa* and one of our native Roses. *Wasagaming* has very large flowers that are fully double, like the Cabbage Roses in colour, form and fragrance and it blooms with great freedom during the month of June; the other variety, *Will Alderman*, has more *rugosa*-like foliage. In flower form and colouring it resembles more closely the Hybrid Perpetuals and it continues to bloom throughout the summer. The colour is a deep rose pink.

In Defence of Rose Shows

By Archie Selwood

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the course of recent contacts with one of our influential members we discovered, with some degree of surprise and regret, a critical attitude toward Rose Shows in general and our own Show in particular. While we endeavoured to clarify what we believe was a misunderstanding of the reasons for, and functions of, Rose Shows it has occurred to us that there may be other members who, with equally lofty motives, entertain similar doubts regarding the value of Rose Exhibitions. In such a situation our course of action became crystal clear, viz.; to call upon the most experienced and competent authority available for elucidation of the whole subject. We are pleased, therefore, to present hereunder Mr. Selwood's thought-provoking response to our request.

Assuming that a Rose Show is sponsored by a Rose Society or the Rose Section of a large Horticultural Society, as most of them are, its overall purpose will be to further the study and promote the cultivation of roses.

To achieve its object effectively, the show must be well planned, and designed to provide not only a beautiful spectacle but also an interesting, comprehensive and educational display of rose varieties and types, with a view to attracting a large attendance which will grow in numbers from year to year if the standard of the show is kept at a high level.

Love of the rose lies latent in practically everyone and it has been established that, of those exposed to the beauty and charms of Queen Rosa at a show, a substantial percentage become confirmed rose addicts.

A good rose show is invariably followed by an influx of new members into the sponsoring society and a noticeable increase in the number of exhibitors the following year, principally in the novice classes.

It is reasonable to assume that there is also a corresponding increase in the number of rose growers who, while not interested in exhibiting, grow for their own satisfaction and

by beautifying their home gardens, inspire their neighbours to do likewise.

A rose show worthy of the name affords visitors an opportunity to view critically the best of the older varieties as well as most of the worthwhile newer introductions, shown at, or near, the most perfect phase of their possible beauty. The novice sees roses as they can be when well grown by experts and never again will he be content with blooms of inferior quality.

On the show benches will be found many fine varieties not obtainable at the nurseries, having been discarded for various reasons such as—not sufficient demand, too difficult to propagate, (resulting in too small a percentage of “takes” during the budding operation), ungainly plant habit, or plants so lacking in vigor that they are not readily saleable as No. 1 plants.

On the other hand the keen rose grower and especially the keen exhibitor, will persist in growing varieties, old or new, which give him good results in his garden and at show time, even though this entails doing his own budding when it becomes necessary to replace plants of varieties no longer carried by the nurseries. It is not uncommon for nurserymen to gratefully accept from amateurs budwood of varieties discarded too hastily.

If there were no rose shows there would be no outlet, so far as roses are concerned, for the competitive spirit inborn in all of us to some extent. It is largely to our exhibitors that we owe the high standard of excellence we enjoy in our roses today and to them, also, we owe the preservation of many excellent rose varieties discarded by the nurserymen. Every exhibitor has a following of neighbours, friends and relatives who help to swell the attendance at the show and are just as susceptible to the enchantment of the roses on display as anyone else.

A valuable educational possibility and one that is seldom taken advantage of to the fullest extent, is the presence at the show of many of the best rose growers and exhibitors as well as professional gardeners, nurserymen and veterans of the rose world.

These men, all imbued with love of the rose and in most cases steeped in rose lore, are at the show, some to exhibit, some to act as judges and some attracted by a desire to foregather with old friends. Every effort should be made by the show committee to bring together visitors in need of advice on rose matters, including novice exhibitors, and individuals among the veteran experts mentioned above.

If a novice is taken around the exhibits by an experienced exhibitor with a record of success, who will comment on the exhibits and discuss with the beginner rose problems generally, pointers received by the latter will be of lasting benefit to him and will strengthen his determination to go farther with roses. Such acquaintanceships seldom end with the show but frequently ripen into real friendship, so that the relationship of tutor and pupil is continued as long as may be necessary and promotion of the study and cultivation of roses is assured.

It is impossible to mingle with a group of veteran rose devotees without sensing the tremendous hold the Queen of Flowers has upon them and becoming dimly aware of the limitless fund of satisfaction and pleasure in store for one engaging earnestly in the fascinating study of the rose. This study, of course, includes actually working among the roses, exhibiting and if possible, judging, so as to obtain a thorough knowledge of the infinite variation in colour, form and other attributes of this favoured flower, whose pre-eminence is unchallenged.

Among educational features which have proven very popular at our Vancouver shows are a collection of more than 500 distinct rose varieties, correctly named, in separate containers; a display of varieties recommended for local planting and demonstrations of the making of decorative rose arrangements, at intervals, while the show is in progress. Many other features of an educational nature will suggest themselves.

Even though naming of exhibits is not insisted upon, it is very desirable in the sections other than the decorative arrangement and this should be impressed upon intending exhibitors. If, as Juliet puts it "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," Then the absence of a name tag on a bloom will not detract from its intrinsic qualities. Nevertheless, patrons of the shows do not approve of nameless blooms and, with the co-operation of

exhibitors and the assistance of the many available experienced growers, the difficulty can be and should be reduced to the vanishing point.

A rose show is a means to an end and not the end itself. It is only one, though a very important one of the means employed by Rose and Horticultural Societies to achieve their objectives, by attracting attention to the rose and disseminating rose information.

A good show enhances the prestige of the sponsoring society and frequently improves its financial position. This enables the society to extend its other activities, such as arranging lectures on rose subjects, at meetings to which the public is invited, issuing bulletins and periodicals containing useful articles dealing with the rose, pruning and budding demonstrations open to the public and building up a lending library containing the best rose books and magazines. Without the Annual Rose Show it would be very difficult to hold the society membership together.

There is no doubt that some long time supporters of the shows have become a little blase (defined as "Having the sensibilities deadened by excess of enjoyment") with respect to rose shows. They are no longer stirred by anything less than near perfection, something that is difficult to attain in "off" rose years, which, fortunately, do not often plague us.

How different it is with visitors from our Prairie Provinces, who, starved for the sight of a rose, are utterly overwhelmed by the quantity, variety and beauty of the roses on display at the show.

Verily, "beauty is in the eye of the beholder."

Impressions of European Rose Gardens

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Norton

When planning our visit to Great Britain we decided to time our trip to coincide with the National Rose Society's Summer Show in London. Not knowing the exact date when making reservations in February we found our arrival was two days earlier than the show date. This was inconvenient to some extent as we had planned to take some roses to enter in the Show and the task of cutting blooms on June 28th, transporting them two thousand miles by air and keeping them until July 1st, was one which we have not yet successfully accomplished. Also our best roses had been cut for our Canadian show on June 20th, so the blooms we entered in the N.R.S. Summer Show did not truly represent the best of Canadian roses. They were cut early in the morning of June 28th and placed in cold water while preparing them for air transportation. First the thorns were removed from the lower eight inches of stem, then the cane wrapped in cellucotton and inserted in a polyethylene bag which was filled with water and the top portion securely tied around the stem. Polyethylene bags were then placed loosely over the buds and the roses placed in a paper carrying box.

On arrival in London twenty-four hours later the blooms were in good condition and would have made a good exhibit that day but keeping them for 48 hours longer was out of the question. Early on the morning of July 1st we proceeded to the Royal Horticultural Halls and set up two entries and met many

rose exhibitors, some novice exhibitors like myself, (? Ed) and some veterans like our Hon. Editor. The Royal Horticultural Halls are specially designed for Horticultural display, each having a glass roof for natural lighting and free from obstructing pillars. Judging commences at 10 o'clock and the halls are open to the public at 11 a.m. Shortly after the opening it was difficult to obtain a clear view of the many wonderful displays of the nursery exhibits in the old hall. The amateur exhibits in the new hall did not have the same interest for the early arrivals and it was possible to view the many fine displays and obtain colour photographs without resorting to the use of flash bulbs as the natural overhead lighting was ideal. Very noticeable were the many entries in the various box classes, each rose being placed in a small cylinder of water, six roses making up the display in each box. Contrasting was the absence of single specimen blooms, which are one of the main centres of interest in our Canadian shows. Very few exhibits had stems longer than twelve inches, most of the specimen blooms ranging from 9 to 11 inches in height.

The display in the trade section was really magnificent. In the centre of the hall vertical displays of roses were so arranged that only the blooms were visible, forming upright banks of colour. Here also was found a display of older roses featuring Rugosas, Gallicas and many other species. Next to the islands were dinner table displays in the professional classes many of which made use of foliage from species roses. At one end of the hall is a platform where officials of the Society were welcoming members and visitors, and answering many enquiries regarding culture and varieties. From this vantage point the panoramic view was really out of this world. Many nurseries were displaying new introductions and Rosarians are certainly assured of many beautiful additions to their gardens. Most impressive in my estimation was Dickson's Gold Medal winner, "Sir Winston Churchill", a hybrid tea with buds at least two inches long, in varying shades of salmon and copper, really a worthwhile novelty. Many new Climbers, Floribundas and Grandifloras were present and rose lovers all over the world are assured of many delightful surprises in store when they grow these newer roses in their gardens.

It was our good fortune to have in England friends of many years who were our hosts on several occasions. Sunday,

July 3rd, will always be remembered as one of our best. We were called for early at our hotel and taken through the beautiful English countryside to their home at Gerrard's Cross in Buckinghamshire. Here in a natural sylvan setting rhododendrons grow with other decorative plants not the least of which are many roses. "Peace" was outstanding here, the plants being four to five feet in height with magnificent blooms. Our hostess was justly proud of her kitchen garden featuring espalier fruit trees grown on a brick wall. In the house were many floral arrangements in which roses were predominant, equalling if not surpassing any seen at the N.R.S. Show, and it was possible to obtain colour photographs with natural light. Later we went to the Compleat Angler Inn at Marlowe on the Thames for lunch. Then on to Windsor with its magnificent castle. Across the river was Eton where our host had attended public school. The buildings here date back for centuries, the highlight being Eton chapel with its beautiful windows, murals and panels.

Next we visited the churchyard at Stoke-Poges where Thomas Gray composed his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard". On each side of the walk through the churchyard were beautiful standard roses, providing a marvelous approach to the church. The yew tree mentioned in the Elegy still stands and is admired by all visitors.

On another occasion we journeyed to Stratford, pausing at Oxford University with its century-old halls and quadrangles, and Warwick Castle which is still occupied by the Earl of Warwick but which may be visited on selected occasions by guided tours. Here are many of England's priceless furnishings and paintings. Stratford, of course, means Shakespeare's birthplace, Memorial Theatre, Anne Hathaway's (Shakespeare's wife) cottage and Holy Trinity Church. The gardens at Stratford were also magnificent examples of English floral culture, with a standard of Crimson Glory, which was presented to the Shakespearian Historical Trust by H. M. Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her Coronation, being the outstanding attraction.

On another occasion the writer visited the N.R.S. trial gardens at St. Albans. Here in a portion of the vast agricultural teaching school, "Oaklands", new roses from hybrid-

izers are tested for three years and their strong and weak points carefully tabulated. When new introductions show sufficient merit first class certificates are awarded and the varieties are then eligible to receive the Society's Gold Medal at a future rose show. Our visit was most enjoyable thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Baines, curator of the grounds.

From London we journeyed to Brussels, thence to Cologne, but we did not find rose culture predominant in this area. From Cologne we proceeded by Rhine steamer to Wiesbaden. Vineyards flourish on the banks and one marvels at the ingenuity and industry of the people who maintain this culture on slopes of 35 to 50 degrees. Here also are many ancient castles, some of which have been converted to museums but most of them are still occupied. The Rhine is a great artery and we were amazed at the number of commercial barges and steamers. In our short visit we found both Cologne and Wiesbaden recovering from the war damage and the people most cordial. Wiesbaden dates back to the time of the Roman Empire when its hot springs were well known. Today they are equally famous and Wiesbaden is a thriving centre of culture and industry.

Next on our itinerary was Lucerne, Switzerland, and we thoroughly enjoyed our journey on the Rheingold Express along the Rhine valley from Mainz to Lucerne. Here also the people were anxious to make our visit enjoyable, one storekeeper whom we had previously met offering her umbrella when we were waiting for a bus. Switzerland is, of course, the vacationer's paradise with its imposing mountains, peaceful, verdant valleys and historical buildings. In one square the buildings are decorated with paintings depicting Biblical and Swiss historical events.

Paris was our next destination and we arrived on Bastille Day which is a French national holiday and all Paris was in a festive mood with crowds frequenting the sidewalk cafes, the opera and other centres of entertainment. We journeyed to Fontainebleau to visit the Chateau which is a great historical museum. It is still furnished as it was during Napoleon's era. It was here Napoleon signed his first abdication and you could almost feel that the tragedy of history was still present. We also visited Malmaison and Versailles. These two historical

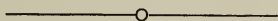
centres of interest have very divergent pasts. Malmaison was the summer residence of Napoleon and Josephine and the gardens and furnishings reflect the work of the Empress. The rose garden still occupies the same locale but has not been kept up to its original perfection. The interior decorations and furnishings are recognized as amongst the best examples of historical French culture. Versailles was constructed by Louis XIV and certainly expense did not deter that Monarch in the fulfilment of his dreams. The rooms are devoid of furnishings which gives visitors a better opportunity to examine the beautiful murals and paintings. The ceilings in the Hall of Mirrors are really breathtaking and the Royal Chapel viewed from the rear balcony is itself worth a visit. The gardens are very formal and well kept. Roses do not have any part in the format and their inclusion would certainly improve the appearance. Unfortunately we did not visit Bagatelle and after seeing pictures taken by Mr. W. J. Keenan we feel that we missed a lot.

Leaving Paris Sunday morning with temperature in the low nineties we arrived in Dublin to find the air much cooler, and the countryside a luscious green which offered a sharp contrast to France which had been very dry. Our stay overnight in Dublin did not give us much opportunity to see the city but O'Connell Street was certainly a busy thoroughfare on Sunday evening.

Monday morning we left by train for Belfast and this journey through Ireland was both exhilarating and disappointing as the railroad runs mostly through a depressed cut and it is not possible to see the countryside. In other places the view is magnificent. After arriving in Belfast we procured a car and a driver who drove us along the Antrim coast and returned by another route. Here the landscape was quite different, high hills with verdant valleys broken by fields outlined with hedgerows. It was really a worthwhile afternoon. Next day we were the guests of Mr. Alex Dickson and visited his company's retail store in Belfast, also the office and nursery at Newtownards. Here we were shown their rose fields and experimental plots of new roses, some of which will be introduced at a later date while others which do not measure up to the standards set by Dicksons will be discarded. "Sir Winston Churchill" which we mentioned previously and

"Oberon", a new floribunda were foremost and I am sure both will be acclaimed when they are introduced to commerce. Never have we seen such a collection as Dicksons had assembled for a rose show to be arranged that evening in Robinson and Cleaver's departmental store in Belfast. As we were leaving Belfast early next morning arrangements were made for us to view this display that evening at ten o'clock and we procured many colour shots of the arrangements. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson were most gracious hosts and we are looking forward to their visit to Canada in the near future when many of our rosarians will have the pleasure of meeting this charming couple.

Glasgow and Edinburgh were next on our itinerary and here we deviated from sightseeing and made our visit commercial to some extent, visiting the well known firm of T. & H. Smith in Edinburgh, who placed a car and driver at our disposal one morning to make sure we saw more of this Scottish capital. High points of our drive were the castle which dominates the city's skyline, Melville Castle which is now an hotel, and then Dobbies' Nurseries. Here also were immense fields of roses which, however, were not in as impressive a setting as those of Dickson. Prince's Street in Edinburgh is unique as one side is commercial while the other side overlooks their beautiful park with the castle in the background. The floral clock is the focal point for visitors and many wait for the cuckoo to emerge each quarter hour. At last we said "Adieu" to our friends in Edinburgh and started our journey home. First it was Glasgow for evening dinner then to Prestwick airport at midnight and finally boarding T.C.A.'s Super Constellation for our return to Canada. Perhaps one of the most impressive sights was our view of icebergs near the coast of Labrador from two miles above the ocean and then the flight over the St. Lawrence to Montreal where we had to land for Customs. Eagerly we picked up the various landmarks as we neared Toronto and much to our surprise realized we were over the Holland Marsh near Bradford before making the descent to Malton airport. My, how nice to travel, but how much nicer to arrive home!



Healthy Roses

By L. M. Galloway

Healthy roses, like healthy humans, are the product of vigorous individuals in a sanitary environment, and kept so by prompt and correct treatment if disease strikes. We humans, unfortunately, are often the victims of inherited weaknesses, and often also forced by circumstances to make the best of an environment something less than perfect. Our roses need not suffer to such an extent from these shortcomings.

The older varieties that have survived over the years must have an inherent vigor, and their faults are well known and can be catered to. More care is being taken by those responsible for new introductions, so that fewer weaklings are now offered. Of course, some new quality which we want may override other considerations, but in such cases we accept the necessity of extra care for the patient and the possibility of disappointment. The British catalogues often mention such shortcomings. On this continent we take it for granted that if a desirable quality is not mentioned in the description, it is missing in that variety.

Having made our choice of varieties, the next problem is to obtain good plants. If one can visit the nursery rows in the fall, and can find strong, healthy stock, that is the place to buy. Otherwise one should buy from a reputable firm, insist on No. 1 plants, have them shipped at the right time, and plant them at once, while they are still alive.

Before the plants arrive, we must consider the environment. We cannot change our climate, yet it is possible to modify unfavorable conditions in many ways: a windbreak to the north, but with good air circulation; a slope to the garden to drain off cold air and assist drainage on heavy soils; as much sunlight as possible, except for perhaps a little early afternoon shade—easier said than done; and of course, a well

drained, fertile soil in good tilth. Such conditions are our best assurance that our live and healthy bushes will stay that way.

When disease does strike, as it almost surely will, we must be prepared. And here the old saw about "an ounce of prevention" is most true. Prevention in established beds should begin with the spring clean-up and pruning. Soil mounds and other protection should be removed before growth starts, and the surface raked level and clean. Pruning removes dead and diseased or injured growth, useless twigs and crossing branches in the centre of the bush which would cut down light and circulation of air. Any plants in poor condition had better be dug and burnt. They might recover, but they might also transmit disease to others. (Too bad we cannot apply this method to the person with a cold who coughs in our face!)

An expert might know what is wrong with these bushes, but most of us could not be sure. If we value our time, nursing them back to health would usually cost the price of several new ones.

Pruning finished, a dormant spray will complete the clean-up, eliminating diseases carried over in the soils and stems, and finishing off many insects also. Lime sulphur is unpleasant, but probably still one of the best. It can safely be applied only to dormant plants because it is so strong, but it is this strength which makes it so effective.

I believe it is becoming generally accepted that one of our main defences against re-infection, especially for black-spot, should be a mulch. What we use will be governed by availability, appearance, and our pocketbook. The old reliable is barnyard manure—if you can get it. Peatmoss has few disadvantages other than cost. Those with extensive lawns recommend grass clippings, and many growers are using ground corncobs, buckwheat hulls, and several other organic wastes. The use of sawdust is increasing rapidly. Where available it is usually cheap, and it is reported as very satisfactory. One precaution: with any material that decomposes it will be necessary to add a little additional nitrogen to avoid robbing the soil during this process. The mulch may be applied as soon as the clean-up and dormant spray have been completed.

Our second line of defence is a schedule of preventive

spraying or dusting. Here roses are much more fortunate than humans. While they may be subject to many diseases, only a very few are likely to be serious, and for these the available fungicides are much closer to all-purpose wonder drugs than anything we have for ourselves. None are perfect, but there is quite a wide choice among the ones which will do a satisfactory job. The important fact to keep always in mind is that they will prevent but will not cure. Therefore our spraying must be correctly timed and thorough.

Sulphur, some of the "fixed" coppers, or certain of the carbamates such as ferbam, zineb, and maneb, will all be successful against three important diseases,—blackspot, rust, and anthracnose. Sulphur or copper, but not the others, will also control mildew. The newer Mildex is reported to do a better job against this last, but is of no use against the others. Personally, I have found the real wonder drug for blackspot to be Captan. This has been widely tested for several years. It is perfectly safe, even seems to have an invigorating effect on the plants, and stops the disease in its tracks. I feel sure from my own experience that it will arrest blackspot and prevent further development even after the spores have germinated. As a spray, I am sold on it and would not consider returning to any of the older materials. Tests seem to show that as a dust it may not always be so successful. For the West Coasters, I have been unable to find any reports on its effectiveness against rust. The newer carbamates, maneb and zineb have proved excellent in recent tests, but the former may not be widely available yet and there is a feeling that the zinc in the latter may be toxic in some areas.

It may be desired to use an all-purpose mixture for diseases, insects and mites. This will save trouble but cost more. But do not be misled by the "all-purpose" label. Unless it contains fungicide, insecticide and acaricide it is not complete. You will find the formulation in the fine print. If something is missing, it must either be added to the mixture or applied separately.

Now, a word about equipment and its use. A power sprayer delivering 150 to 200 pounds pressure is ideal but expensive. For most gardens the 2 to 4 gallon pressure tanks serve well. The important points when using these are to keep them well pumped up and the mixture agitated by inverting



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the tank every few moments. This is easier and better than the usual instruction to "shake" them. If using a ready-mix, measure carefully the correct amount into a small amount of water, say in a sealer, shake well and add to the correct amount of water in the tank. Stir well and pump up. If using separate materials a spreader will likely be necessary. A commercial product may be used, or a household detergent such as Dreft or Vel serves well if used as follows. To the correct amount of water in the tank add enough detergent to produce permanent suds. The amount will depend on the hardness of the water. (In Strathroy, where our water is very hard, I am considering the use of Calgon water softener to reduce the amount of detergent. I have been advised by the manufacturer that it should be possible and safe.) Mix each ingredient with a small amount of the softened water and then mix all in the tank.

The secret of thorough spraying is to direct a fine spray from a good nozzle up and down through each plant so that every leaf is covered on both sides as well as the stems and buds. If there are rose chafers it may be necessary to spray the open flowers too! If the plants drip, it has been overdone. If dusting, the same desired result of light, even coverage is obtained by using a good duster to force a fine cloud through the bush from all directions. The experts say "If there is an objectionable residue, too much has been applied." They also say it is possible but not necessary or even advisable to dust when the leaves are wet, as most of the older instructions suggest. A well-formulated dust will adhere to dry foliage. And consider this. Each drop of water is an approximate hemisphere. Cover it with dust and when dry the dust will be concentrated in a circle the size of the drop. Not being a mathematician I would figure the excess on the spot as slightly less than twice what it should be. As with sprayers, there are satisfactory dusters on the market, but it is generally agreed that the tube applicators in which some dusts are now sold are totally unsatisfactory. Dust mixtures must be purchased ready to use. Ingredients are difficult to obtain and to mix properly.

Even more important than excesses in application is the need for care in measurement of materials. The suggested strength should never be exceeded without good reason, and only then with the realization that injury may result. Rather, when possible cut down on amounts. Many good growers

advocate hosing down the plants regularly to remove excess chemicals. Early on a bright day when they will dry quickly this can do no harm and freshens up the garden. Of course, this must be followed by a new application of spray or dust.

Most schedules advise spraying or dusting every seven to ten days, and this is a good basis from which to work. A rainy period may require an extra application, mainly to protect newly expanding leaves, and during a hot dry spell it is often possible and advisable to extend the periods between applications, or even skip an occasional one, or at least to cut down on strengths. Blackspot germinates only when the leaves are continuously wet for six or seven hours. It is therefore only necessary that the fungicide be in place before the rain starts. It is reported that dusting can even be done when it is raining. I have never tried that. The roses must be protected from the time they begin to leaf out until hard frost. An early infection will persist throughout the season, and a late one sends them into the winter in a weakened condition and with a heavy carryover of the disease to cause trouble the next year.

General sanitation during the season consists of picking off and picking up dead and diseased leaves, removing unhealthy and unthrifty growth, and pruning carefully to avoid injuries and dead stubs. It must be remembered that every time a flower is cut, that is pruning; and while it is necessary to remove undesirable growth, it is just as important to retain as much healthy growth as possible. When nature designed the rose she did not figure on having to supply long stemmed blooms for cutting.

Now all the foregoing may sound like a lot of work to a beginner. I may have used a lot of words to express myself, but it can really all be added up in one short sentence. "Clean them up and keep them clean." It will be much less trouble than continually fighting outbreaks, and we may even have time to pause and enjoy the perfect blooms that healthy bushes will provide. And while resting, let's open a good book on Roses and find just how many facets and delights there are to our hobby. I can recommend Dr. Ray Allen's "Roses for Every Garden" and Dr. Cynthia Westcott's "Anyone Can Grow Roses." Both are enthusiasts, interesting, authoritative and thorough, and in them will be found a fill-in of all that is missing or inadequate in this article.

DATA ON MEASUREMENTS AND QUANTITIES

Material	Amount	Comments
Captan	3 T. per gal.	May be increased without injury.
Copper ("fixed")	Instructions on package	May cause injury in cold, damp weather.
ferbam (Fermate, etc)	2 T. per gal.	Safe and effective. Sooty residue.
lime sulphur (liquid)	dilute 1 to 8	Dormant spray only.
lime sulphur (Powder)	14 T. per gal.	Dormant spray only.
maneb (Manzate, Dithane 22)	1.5 lbs. to 80 gal.	Good reports. New.
Mildex (Karathane)	½ t. per gal.	Injury at temp. above 85 degrees. Do not increase amount. For mildew only. Not compatible with sulphur.
Spreaders (Vel, Dreft, etc.)	¼ t. to 1 t. per gal.	According to hardness of water.
(Santomerse, Triton X-100, B1956, etc.)	1-1000	Instructions on package
Water Softener (Calgon)	1 t. per gal for every 10 grains of hardness.	Might be tried in areas of very hard water.
Wettable Sulphur	2 T. per gal.	Injury at temperatures above 85 degrees.

DATA

- 1 gal. Imperial = 4 qts.
 - 1 qt. Imperial = 2 pints = 5 cupfuls (c)
 - 1 c. = 8 fluid ounces (oz.) = 16 level tablespoonfuls (T)
 - 1 oz. = 2 T.
 - 1 T. = 3 teaspoonfuls (t)
 - 1 litre = 1000 cubic centimetres (c.c.) = 32 oz.
 - 16 c.c. = 1 T.
 - 1 lb. = 453 grams
 - 1 oz. = 28½ grams
 - 1 gal. spray will cover from 16 to 32 average plants.
 - 1 lb. dust will cover from 50 to 100 average plants.
-

Recent Development in Shrub Roses

By WILHELM KORDES

EDITOR'S NOTE

The name of Herr Kordes has long been well and favourably known wherever Roses are grown. His accomplishments as a hybridizer of outstanding Hybrid Teas and Floribundas have won universal acclaim but he has also been engaged in patient efforts to produce hardy, disease resistant and recurrent blooming shrub Roses. In recognition of the increasing popularity of the latter group we invited Herr Kordes to favour us by writing a brief outline of his work and he has kindly acceded to our request. The information furnished herein could not come from a higher source and we are indeed grateful to our distinguished German friend.

When your garden is in a country where hard or sudden winters are not allowing the tender roses to grow and bloom—you do have to look for hardy forms that may fill your wishes for Roses. We had really hardy, frost resisting Roses, in the old gallica, centifolia, moss and damascena groups, but with the coming of the perpetual Asian species the hardiness became a neglected factor in breeding work and breeders especially those in southern countries, never cared whether or not their roses could be grown where the thermometer went below zero.

It is now over thirty years that I have tried to get big bush roses that would stand our winters—severe winters at that. No frost up to Christmas and then sudden hard freezing and bitter eastern winds—on a bare soil. Last winter the cold was so prolonged and hard, with lots of snow, that the wild rabbits died of starvation and cold.

I first tried to get all the hardiness from the H.P.s—but this was soon found out to be a mistake. Then I tried the old hardy spinosissima and especially the form altaica. Herewith I had fair results in the once-flowering bush forms—they did grow, flower, without the slightest bit of frost damage and, what I consider most important, no blackspot. Strangely the repeat-flowering forms did all have black spot in a destructive way and after at least ten generations I have only a few of these perpetual flowering forms that are resistant to the worst of all fungus

diseases, black spot. What I liked so much on them was their delicious scent—I know of no other roses that have the marvellous scent some of these perpetual forms have. Maybe success is near but it has taken thirty years to get a sound plant.

This second trouble, the resistance against this pest, was not included from the beginning of my breeding experiments—I wanted hardy Roses, hardy as *rugosa*, but I never tried *rugosa* except the variety 'Schneezwerg' a *rugosa*-*polyantha* hybrid. No hardy roses came out of it, all had long semi-climbing shoots and the flowers were at least very mediocre. So I gave that up. Then I tried the sweet briar hybrids of Lord Penzance and from these I soon had fine, big, bushy plants, some very frost resistant, some less so but all the bigger plants only June flowering. That was not quite what I wanted. Some of these have been sent out and are now selling well, because they have large flowers, are a good colour and hardy. The perpetual forms did not come until after a number of years that never brought but once flowering forms. After the first success I had some every year and now these *Floribunda* type sweet briars are selling well, they are free, fairly resistant against black spot, and winter hardy.

However, the best of the results was a pure bit of luck. Old Max Graf seldom gives seed, the pollen is, at least here, useless, and from a plant that had been standing against a wall for many years I got a few seeds and the one Rose I wanted, a perfectly hardy climber, or better a creeper that was at the same time black spot proof.

This *rosa kordesii* was fertile; seeds were produced in abundance and from its seedlings I soon had a fair lot of perpetual forms that are today, the great craze in Germany. We never expected a run like the one we experienced last autumn with these new, perpetual *kordesii* climbers. Old plants never sprayed and grown without protection do bear a tremendous lot of flowers and further intermittent crops until frost stops them. A little bit of good luck is more than a brain full of knowledge. There is no getting away from this fact; the *rosa kordesii* proves it.

Suburban Soil Problems

By "Dogrose"

The large-scale building programme which followed in the wake of World War 2 has greatly extended the limits of cities and towns, particularly in industrial centres, throughout Canada. The trend of population has been, and continues to be, toward these fringe areas and, of course, the development of new gardens is a natural accompaniment of this movement although residents are usually handicapped by the absence of normal top soil. In the majority of cases the top soil has been buried deeply by hard-pan clay from the excavation or, in some instances, removed entirely and sold by avaricious building contractors, thus leaving a first-class problem on the hands of the purchasers.

Before the use of oil for heating purposes became so widespread it was the general practice to dig in large quantities of ashes as a means of breaking up clay but in such circumstances nowadays the owner who wishes to beautify his surroundings and develop his hobby has just two choices. He may purchase at considerable cost sufficient top soil for his purpose or he may, through other less expensive measures, endeavour to gradually improve the quality of his soil. It is the latter procedure which we wish to discuss, based on our own experience.

As is well known an impervious mass of clay, devoid of humus, contains very little plant food, and is so compact as to prevent air penetration. Moreover, if the terrain be low-lying or flat, drainage, which is so essential to the prosperity of Roses and other garden subjects, is certain to be poor. Under conditions such as those described we advocate that the area to be planted be dug in the autumn to a depth of at least two feet, the inverted sods being cut up and left in the lower level. The introduction into the soil of generous supplies of old, thoroughly decayed manure which has reached the crumbly stage will be immensely helpful, and it should be well distributed. Spent manure from a mushroom planting is suitable for this purpose for, while it has little value as a fertilizer, it does assist in rendering the soil more porous. This should be supplemented by liberal quantities of peat moss which

performs a similar function and in addition tends to retain moisture and prevent baking and cracking during periods of heat in the following summer. An application of hydrated lime will also assist in bringing a difficult clay soil under control but this should not be overdone unless it has been established that the clay is acid in character. The addition of a dressing of finely ground bone meal, dug in lightly, will complete the preparatory work. If the area to be planted be left in a rough state throughout the winter it is surprising how the most unpromising soil will respond to cultivation during the following season. The effectiveness of the treatment recommended has been most convincingly demonstrated in our own garden.

The above preliminary steps will enable the homeowner to commence planting in the spring with reasonable hope of success, but repeated applications of compost and animal manure, along with persistent cultivation to facilitate soil aeration, will be necessary before the soil will reach a maximum productive state. Under the treatment prescribed a soil of heavy texture, because of its moisture retentivity, will ultimately yield more satisfactory results than a sandy soil, and its management will be more economical in all respects except that of labour. It is also more economical from the standpoint of fertilizer expenditures because of the absence of waste through seepage. The maintenance of a dust mulch of loose surface soil through the diligent use of the Dutch hoe is desirable throughout the growing season up to mid-August. We discontinue cultivation at about that date in an effort to discourage as far as possible the production in autumn of soft, sappy growth which would have no chance of ripening before the advent of winter, and hence would be sure to succumb. For the same reason we avoid late season applications of nitrogenous fertilizers, being content at that season to apply only slow-acting fertilizers such as bone meal and, when available, hardwood ashes. The benefits of both of these organic materials—phosphorus and potash respectively—will not become apparent until the following season.

Having regard to all the circumstances, therefore, the owner of a suburban property with what may appear to be an intractable clay soil should not despair.

The Hybrid Perpetuals

By the Editor

The fashion changes in wearing apparel—and in breeds of dogs—through the years have also occurred with respect to Roses. The Damasks, Gallicas, Centifolias and Bourbons in that order enjoyed periods of great popularity and, to a lesser extent, the Chinas and Teas also commanded much attention from gardeners located in areas which were free from the risk of low winter temperatures. As was inevitable hybrids combining the bloodliness of the foregoing groups appeared at intervals and for a time these were assigned botanically to the class of the seed parent. In 1837, however, the French hybridizer, Laffay, introduced a Rose which was the first to receive recognition as a Hybrid Perpetual. This was the variety, Princess Hélène, and while little is known of its merits as a garden Rose it did produce a few autumn blooms in addition to a bountiful first crop—hence the designation, "Hybrid Perpetual". According to the late William Paul, (The Rose Garden, Tenth Edition) this Rose was the result of a cross between representatives of the Hybrid Bourbon and Damask groups. Princess Hélène was soon followed by Madame Laffay, Duchess of Sutherland and La Reine, the latter a variety which, according to the late George M. Taylor (The Book of the Rose), left its impression upon all subsequent varieties in the Hybrid Perpetual class.

Following the general recognition of Laffay's introductions as a distinct group other earlier hybrids of doubtful origin, but which displayed a tendency toward repeat bloom, became regarded as members of the Hybrid Perpetual classification. Amongst these was a variety of considerable significance called "Rose du Roi", raised in 1816 by Souchet, then gardener for the French King, Louis XVIII. The deep crimson blooms of this Rose are described as very double, intensely fragrant, and produced continuously throughout the season. As far as we are aware it is not now available but its purple sport, Rose du Roi à fleurs pourpres, which appeared in 1819, is listed by Messrs. T. Hilling & Company, Limited, of Woking, Surrey, England.

During the half-century following the introduction of Princess Hélène hundreds of additional varieties made their appearance, principally in France, but only a few of historic significance need be mentioned here. Efforts were made by Verdier, Lacharme and others to fix the remontant character of the group by the infusion of China and Tea blood and while



MARGARET

Raised and distributed by Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd.

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about $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size

they achieved their objective and also brought about a higher degree of refinement in both foliage and flower the experiment resulted in some loss of hardiness in the plants. Even now there are wide variations in the wood, thorns, hardiness, bloom quality and productive capacity of existing Hybrid Perpetual varieties.

During the last half of the nineteenth century the subject group held the centre of the Rose stage and the most important earlier varieties in addition to *La Reine* were Victor Verdier, Horace Vernet, Charles Lefebvre, Jules Margottin, Mme. Gabriel Luizet, Baroness Rothschild and General Jacqueminot. Later introductions of superlative excellence are Mrs. John Laing, Frau Karl Druschki, Georg Arends, Hugh Dickson, Henry Nevard, Louise Cretté, Heinrich Münch and Everest.

While the Hybrid Teas, with their wider range of colour and more continuous blooming habit, have succeeded during the past half-century in practically monopolizing public attention it cannot be denied that the Hybrid Perpetuals possess certain desirable characteristics which justify their inclusion in any well-balanced garden. In the more difficult climatic areas these rugged Roses might well form the major portion of the planting because of their acknowledged greater ability to withstand the rigours of winter. Their wane in popularity may be attributed largely to the existence of many varieties which produced little or no late season bloom. The majority of these sorts, however, have now disappeared and, with a few exceptions, the varieties now available commercially—aside from certain rarities of interest only to collectors—bloom fairly freely in autumn, particularly if given good cultural treatment.

In growth habit the Hybrid Perpetuals vary from vigorous to very vigorous, many of the latter reaching a height of six feet or more. They require liberal fertilization and ample moisture, and their pruning should receive careful attention. With strong growing sorts we suggest that if sound and undamaged the longest canes be bent over into a horizontal position and tied to a stake appropriately placed. In this position each eye will send up a blooming lateral and the aggregate bloom production under the treatment suggested will far exceed that ordinarily enjoyed under the usual method of pruning. An established specimen of Hugh Dickson with its six-foot canes pegged, and at the peak of its summer blooming period, can be an unforgettable spectacle. All weak or twiggy

growths should be entirely removed at source. The canes of varieties of more dwarf and bushy habit may be shortened appropriately to an outward-pointing eye, thereby assuring free admission of light, facilitating air circulation, and eliminating a condition in which injurious insects might go undetected.

Practically all varieties of the red shades as well as a majority of the pink varieties carry a rich and pleasing fragrance but this does not apply to the white sorts. Yellow is absent in the group although the huge blooms of Everest, when fresh, are a delightful creamy shade as are those of Candeur Lyonnaise. We have found that all the varieties which we have grown will survive the average Ontario winter without protection although the white varieties often suffer considerable damage and have to be severely pruned. This suggests that they would benefit substantially from protection in the form of a mound of soil, supplemented possibly by evergreen boughs to hold snow and screen the canes from the early spring sunshine.

While not immune from blackspot the Hybrid Perpetuals are not specially susceptible although some of them, particularly if grown in a shady location, will fall victims to mildew in late summer.

It is with regret that we have observed the gradual decline in interest in the Hybrid Perpetuals, a decline which has brought about the virtual extinction of many meritorious varieties. We recall that in the twenties The Best Rose in the Show was usually a Hybrid Perpetual—Coronation, Candeur Lyonnaise, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau and Frau Karl Druschki having achieved that distinction in successive years. The displays of Hybrid Perpetuals staged during that period by Col. Hugh A. Rose of Welland, the late Mr. Henry Bertram of Dundas, and the late Mr. A. H. Fletcher of Bowmanville were breath-taking and we find their absence in more recent Rose Shows to be very conspicuous.

While the majority of nurserymen do not now offer more than a half-dozen varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals we have discovered in the course of our search for unusual Roses, sources of supply for a substantial number of varieties and shall be glad to assist any interested members who contemplate devoting a portion of their garden space to this group.

Regional Reports

REGION 1

By Mrs. M. E. Matthews, Vancouver, B.C.

a. Highlights of the local growing season.

Last Winter was unusually mild and we hopefully looked forward to an early Spring. Some of us were optimistic enough to experiment with early pruning, starting on February 15th. March came in with bitterly cold, windy weather and severe frost so pruning had to be done, in most cases, a second time. Much budded stock was lost at this time.

The late Spring and early Summer were outstanding by being colder and wetter than usual, consequently Rose Shows all over the Pacific Northwest had to be postponed as much as three weeks.

The Summer remained cool and wet until August, causing much lush growth. On November 11th, without any warning signs, the temperature dropped to 10° F. and as low as 6° F. in some districts. We were completely unprepared for this, and it spelled disaster. The plants were still growing and many still blooming.

Our local nurseries suffered great losses, some being completely wiped out. Our largest grower had the foresight to immediately start ordering stocks of rose plants from outside sources and hopes thereby to be able to fill our requirements in Spring.

1955 will go down in Rose growing history in the Pacific Northwest as the coldest, wettest and most unusual year in memory.

b. Sprays and Dust most used in this district.

As a whole, we in Vancouver are a rather conservative group and we don't experiment much with sprays and dusts. Rather we use those which have proven satisfactory in the past few years. The most popular spray is one got out by the Educational Committee of the Vancouver Rose Society. This is the formula:

Dreft, 1 teasp. (spreader)
 Fermate, 3 tabsp.
 D.D.T., 50% (wetable) 1 1/2 tabsp.
 Sulphur (wetable) 1 1/2 tabsp.

Water, 3 gallons.

Dilute spreader in small amount of water. Put 3 gallons water in sprayer, add diluted spreader and stir. Remove small amount and add D.D.T., Fermate, and Sulphur. **Shake well.** Pour back in tank through fine screen and stir well. In case of heavy infestation of aphids add a scant tabsp. of Black Leaf 40 in addition to above ingredients).

A favorite spray of mine is Isotox and Orthorix in combination. One is an insecticide and the other a fungicide; used together, both these troubles are controlled with one application of spray.

Dust is used extensively here also, and the following formula is very satisfactory:

- 1 tabsp. 50% D.D.T.
- 2 tabsp. Atox or Rotox
- 8 tabsp. Sulphur (microscopic)

This dust is perfect in the control of mildew, which in our region is our worst trouble.

c. Rose Shows

The Vancouver Rose Society held its 6th Annual Rose Show at the Vancouver Art Gallery, July 6th and 7th, three weeks later than the normal date. In spite of all the weather did to us it was an outstanding success.

The **Best Rose** in Show was a superb bloom of Paul's Lemon Pillar.

The Best Red Rose was an Ena Harkness.

The Best Yellow Rose was a McGredy's Yellow.

The **Most Outstanding Exhibit** in Show was a box of 6 specimen blooms. This won the "Bentley Bowl" and the Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal. The six varieties were Ena Harkness, Sam McGredy, Pink Spiral, Golden Harvest, Dorothy Anderson and McGredy's Ivory.

May I explain why this entry won two awards. The "Bentley Bowl" was the award for the "Box of Six" Specimen blooms. The judges decided it was also the "Most Meritorious Exhibit." The prize for this exhibit is the "Canadian Rose Society Medal."

A display of seedling roses, grown and shown by one of our members, created a great deal of interest.

A vase of "Sultane" was strikingly beautiful.

In the "floral arrangement" classes there were some outstanding arrangements, showing ingenuity and individuality. Many of the Rosarians of the V.R.S. showed roses at the Pacific National Exhibition at the Vancouver Horticultural Society, and at the Capilano Garden Club Shows, with their usual success.

A rose census taken earlier in the year indicates that the V.R.S. members grow 537 varieties of roses. A thought by one of the members was that one specimen of each rose grown would make an interesting display. It was not possible to assemble specimens of all of the roses but there was a display of about 400 varieties. This constituted one of the highlights of the show.

One of the most interesting happenings of the year was a visit to Vancouver by Mr. R. V. Lindquist of Hemet, Calif. Those of us who were privileged to meet "Bob" Lindquist enjoyed his quiet, unassuming personality very much indeed. He was very pleased to see, in some of our gardens, his own originations, Lilibet and Tiffany. He showed keen interest in our methods of cultivation and growing roses. We also had a visit from the President of San Francisco Rose Society, also a former president, namely Martin J. Martin and Andy Neick. They were interested visitors to some of the members' gardens and we in turn learned much from them. Today, January 24th, has been a lovely day. I see snowdrops, jasmine, Erica Mediteranea, and Helleborus niger (Christmas Rose) blooming in my garden, so spring can't be too far away.

Conditions in the Okanagan Valley are slightly different from those of the Coastal area. Normally their Roses go dormant a month earlier than ours. While losses are expected to be severe at Vernon, Kelowna and Penticton it would appear that growers there have not been as badly hit as in the Vancouver area. I understand that at Victoria pruning will have to be much lower than usual but that many losses will have been avoided by the fact that the lower portion of the plant was protected by snow at the time of the November frost.

As I write—15th February—the temperature is again dropping rapidly and here again we have no snow while Victoria has a blanket two inches deep.

REGION 2

By Kenneth Waugh, Didsbury, Alta.

In an area as large as Region 2 it is inevitable that conditions must vary somewhat and, in order that reasonably accurate information might be presented, I have consulted members at other points within our Region, such as Moose Jaw, and Lloydminster in Saskatchewan and Edmonton, Alberta.

The most serious problem confronting Rose growers throughout the entire Region is that of bringing them safely through our capricious and usually severe winters. In areas where the snowfall is heavy and where it remains throughout the winter the matter is simplified to some extent but in western Alberta periods of intense cold are frequently followed by warm Chinook winds which cause the snow to melt and often induce premature sap activity, thereby increasing the danger of loss. Summer growing conditions over most of Alberta and in portions of Saskatchewan are generally favourable—deep, fertile, loamy soil and adequate rainfall reasonably well spaced. Occasional hail storms, however, do considerable damage to both blooms and bushes. In south-central Saskatchewan Roses, as well as other garden subjects, ordinarily suffer from drought conditions which so often prevail in midsummer. Here Hybrid Teas are not very satisfactory although hardier shrub types such as Betty Bland, H. Bl., Hansa, H. Rug., Harison's Yellow, H. Sp., and Persian Yellow, H. Foet., are found in many gardens where they seem to do well. Colours generally are gorgeous but the intense heat and absence of atmospheric moisture serve to shorten the life of blooms. A position of partial shade, therefore, is highly desirable.

Throughout Region 2 fungus diseases are not a serious problem while the only insect enemies widely prevalent are aphids. In the Moose Jaw area, however, Rose chafers have been reported and at Lloydminster a greater variety of pests have been making their appearance in recent years.

Some of the hardier Climbers do very well in Didsbury, particularly The New Dawn, but in most districts of Saskatchewan Climbers will not survive the winters.

While Shows devoted exclusively to Roses are not held in Region 2 there are, of course, many Flower Shows in which

classes for Roses are provided. These exhibitions are usually held during August and early September as hard frosts ordinarily bring an end to the blooming season about mid-September. At some of the Flower Shows, particularly those staged at Edmonton and Calgary, the Rose classes are well filled and attract considerable public attention. At the Paramount Theatre Flower Show in Edmonton in 1955 the outstanding bloom was a fine specimen of Frau Karl Druschki, H. P., while at the Edmonton Horticultural Society's Show the premier award went to an excellent specimen of the Floribunda, Fashion. At the Moose Jaw Flower Show a bloom of Peace was acclaimed as the best Rose exhibited.

Interest in Roses—in all sections where they can be successfully grown—appears to be increasing and it is predicted that as their cultural requirements become better understood so will the number of Rose growers increase.

I am deeply indebted to the undermentioned members who have supplied much of the information furnished herein, viz., Mr. John H. Morrow, Moose Jaw, Sask., Mrs. Ada Noyes, Lloydminster, Sask., Mr. Ernest W. Law, Edmonton, Alta., Messrs. Cyril Brooke and Ed. Watkin, both of Didsbury, Alta.

REGION 3

By H. C. Westbrook, Port Arthur, Ont.

In such a widespread area as Manitoba and North-Western Ontario it is difficult to generalize too much due to variations in weather conditions and the distance between rose growing areas. However, here are a few points regarding Rose Culture in 1955.

In the Portage la Prairie area, the rose growers suffered severely from a July hail storm which stripped the bushes and in many cases pruned them, but they all came back into bloom again. At the Lakehead the season was much earlier, drier and hotter than in previous years. The first blooms were out about June 20, at least two and a half weeks ahead of normal. As a result of the heat the bushes developed splendidly and most blooms were of finer quality with the possible exception of Ena Harkness, which seemingly is not a "dry" by inclination. Bushes noted in various gardens which seemed to put forth a special display were Show Girl, Mme. Dieudonne, Peace,

Michele Meilland, Dorothy Anderson, McGredy's Yellow, Picture, Karl Herbst, Rose of Freedom, Chrysler Imperial, Dr. Debat, and Frau Karl Druschki. Wm. Harvey showed what an aristocrat he can be. The finest specimens of Mirandy this writer ever expects to see were grown by a neighbour with his first rose garden. The more recent yellows, like Hunter's Moon, Ethel Sanday and Golden Masterpiece gave great promise of things to come. In the Portage la Prairie and Wawanesa districts, most Hybrid Teas did very well, with Peace, Grand'mere Jenny, Burnaby, Mrs. H. M. Eddie and Symphonie being exceptionally fine. Here the Grandifloras and Floribundas found the climate to their liking and were more than impressive. Carrousel, Queen Elizabeth and Fashion led all the rest. One bush of the latter variety had 150 blooms and buds showing at one time. This is a grand sight in an area where a few years ago it was thought roses would not grow.

In the Wawanesa area no disease was reported; aphids being the only pest. In the Portage la Prairie region as well as at the Lakehead, thrips and aphids could have been very troublesome, and a definite spraying program for Blackspot was necessary. Malathion and Captan mixtures seemed unusually effective for the insects and the fungus. However, the heavy rains of September and October at the Lakehead made fall spraying a frustrating task and so rust was bad again in several gardens. Mildew appears to be unknown.

From reports it seems that the Lakehead has the only Rose Shows in this region, though the writer did not get any definite information on the Winnipeg situation. The heavy hail forced the cancellation of the Portage la Prairie Horticultural Show where some roses are exhibited. The shows at both Fort William and Port Arthur had more spectacular bloom than in many other years. In spite of the fact that unusually warm weather brought Port Arthur's roses to their peak ahead of the show date, the quantity of bloom exhibited seemed to be improved; certainly the quality was. The Best Rose of the Show at Fort William was Show Girl; Karl Herbst evened the battle of the sexes at Port Arthur. Some especially fine specimens of White Swan, Confidence, Carrousel, Misty Morn and Michele Meilland were among many outstanding blooms. The decorative classes, ranging from large table pieces to dainty wrist corsages, attracted much attention.

Interest in Rose Culture throughout this region seems to be accelerating rapidly, with many future rose growers calling on the present ones for catalogue addresses and information. It would seem that there may soon be a great increase in "Rose Hobbyists" in this central region. The Horticultural Society at Port Arthur expects to produce a pamphlet on rose growing at the Lakehead which is to be given out by local merchants to those buying roses from them.

Throughout this entire region the hardest battle is winter protection. From Manitoba come reports of splendid success with the method of a box of peat moss or sawdust around each bush and covered with a watertight covering. This, we believe, is the Vane System. One grower at the Lakehead is trying a variation of this. He has built a box about two and a half feet high around his rose bed, filled it with dry leaves, after hilling up his bushes with ten inches of earth, and then covered the top of the box with tarpaper. This Barton Method will be watched with great interest as most of the growers at the Lakehead are still divided between the pit method, and the earth-leaves system.

At the time of writing, Portage la Prairie reports 39 degrees below zero and the writer's roses are under three and a half feet of snow. But come spring the roses will jump up and get on with the job, while we stand by to give them the tools and fend off the aphids. Meanwhile, it's fun to dream, talk and write about Roses.

REGION 5

W. G. Borland, Montreal, Que.

The highlight in this Province, especially in the Montreal district, is the marked increase of interest in roses. Many more people are growing them and numerous others have shown their intention of doing so in 1956.

This interest was plainly shown by the increase in the number and quality of exhibits in both the early and late Summer Flower Shows.

A big step forward in the control of insects and diseases was shown by the use of the new combination dusts and sprays. Also by the use of some of the new products, such as Captan, Aramite, etc.

This Province is in a favorable location and does not have serious epidemics. Black spot and mildew are easily controlled if watched.

Another highlight of the past season was the wonderful rose show put on by the Town of Mount Royal Horticultural Society on June 26. Although the very early warm weather caused roses to bloom two weeks ahead of time, this did not seem to have affected the quantity and quality of the exhibits.

Would-be purchasers of roses in this Province have been handicapped by the lack of a rose display plot, and have had to rely on the not-too-accurate catalogues. This will be overcome by W. H. Perron Ltd. at their new location at l'Abord-à-Plouffe, just across back river from Montreal and on the Laurentian highway. This Summer they will show at least three bushes of 137 varieties.

REGION 6

By Ralph P. Bell, Mahone Bay, N.S.

One of the noteworthy features of Region 6 is its wide variations in climatic, atmospheric and soil conditions. The coastal areas, with their heavy fogs and night mists, are characterized by a moisture-laden atmosphere during much of the year. They are also swept by every wind that blows. Northern New Brunswick usually experiences winters of considerable severity, accompanied by heavy snowfall, while the lower portion of that Province enjoys a more temperate climate.

In preparing this brief Report my own experiences and observations have been supplemented by the comments of other growers located in various parts of Region 6. In this connection I wish to thank Messrs. J. A. Ruffee of Annapolis Royal, W. A. Dennis of Kentville, W. C. Buchanan of Sydney, and Mrs. T. A. Pugsley of Chester for their valuable contributions.

In the Annapolis Valley the growing season often extends well into the winter and Mr. Ruffee reports that his Roses, which were in full bloom and, of course, unprotected, were almost completely covered by a heavy snowfall in November. They continued active, however, and when some of the snow

had melted by 14th January he cut three perfect blooms which lasted in the house for several days! In his new garden in a sheltered location at Kentville Mr. Dennis is experimenting with a planting of Teas and it will be of interest to learn in due course how these admittedly tender Roses have reacted to Nova Scotia conditions. In Sydney Mr. Buchanan does not apply winter protection except in the case of climbing sports of Hybrid Teas. On the other hand Mrs. Pugsley in the Halifax area sustained severe losses last winter despite mounds of soil and additional covering in the form of spruce boughs. I also apply protection by way of mounds of a mixture of soil and peat moss, supplemented by several truck-loads of brush which is designed to retain as much as possible of our often meagre snowfall.

Insects and diseases are not particularly troublesome in the interior — although mildew is reported to have been severe at Annapolis Royal in 1955 — but I find that rust and blackspot constitute serious problems in my own garden. These persistent fungoid troubles I attribute largely to the enormous banks of fog which roll up from the sea. The outbreak of rust amongst the Hybrid Teas I ascribe to the fact that we have a substantial number of wild Roses — species and natural Hybrids — in the wildland portions of our property. The disease was first noted there and it later spread to Roses in the more carefully cultivated sections of the garden. We also are called upon to wage almost continuous warfare against aphids, midge and Rose chafers. Some growers in the Kentville area report that Captan gives satisfactory blackspot control and that Malathion performs a similar function with respect to insects.

Last season the Kentville Horticultural Society brought into the Annapolis Valley 4,500 Rose bushes which were distributed to various Clubs in the district for sale to their members. That Society's initiative has greatly stimulated interest in Rose culture in the Valley.

A very successful Rose Show was held early in July at Annapolis Royal when a fair number of exhibitors provided keen competition in the classes scheduled. The Best Rose in the Show was a well-formed specimen of Charlotte Armstrong.

Consideration is being given by the Kentville Horticultural Society to the holding of a Rose Show in 1956 and it is hoped that still other horticultural organizations will be inspired to follow suit.

REGION 7

By G. C. Warren, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-five appears to have been a banner year in this area with all centres reporting increased members and a season of phenomenal bloom. Diseases and insects do not appear to have been particularly troublesome although Mrs. J. A. Wilkinson, reporting for Newfoundland, believes that the absence of blackspot and other diseases could be attributed, in a large measure, to a late fall application of bordeaux.

Mr. Robert Snazelle, an enthusiastic rose grower and nurseryman in P.E. Island, reports the sale of over 5,000 rose bushes, mostly hybrid teas and floribundas, which is rather a record for the Island Province.

Mr. Gordon Hughes of Charlottetown attributes much of his success with roses to good drainage and puts 10 to 12 inches of rubble beneath the beds as a precautionary measure.

Dr. Gordon Lea of Charlottetown has given me a splendid summary of the year's activities — so good in fact that I see no way to improve on it.

"Many old favorites such as Crimson Glory, Lady Sylvia, Sutter's Gold, Betty Uprichard, Texas Centennial, and in the Floribundas — Frensham, Else Poulsen, Annemette Poulsen, Donald Prior, Alain, Pinocchio, Independence, Vogue and Fashion are well represented in our gardens here. In recent years we have been fortunate in having readily available many of the newer varieties as they came on the market. Virgo has proven to be a most outstanding white and Dr. F. Debat a very desirable pink. Opera, Karl Herbst, Monique, Helen Traubel and Grandmere Jenny have all proven highly satisfactory. Ena Harkness, the jewel of the English gardens, however, was not a success. A number of new varieties, available here in 1955 for the first time, appear to be highly promising. These include: Monte Carlo, Glory of Rome, Taffeta, Tawny Gold and Verschuren's Pink. All of these had excellent first years,

and if they prove hardy in our winters, would be excellent additions to any rose garden. Pechtold's Flame and Spek's Yellow proved disappointing in the quantity of bloom, though Pechtold's Flame, because of the beautiful and unusual colouring is worth a place in the garden.

As if to balance the excellent summer and early autumn that we enjoyed, late autumn and early winter brought conditions that may prove disastrous when the score is added up next spring. Winter struck hard and early before growth had ceased, and, in fact, before many bushes had finished blooming, and certainly long before any, but a few of the more cautious, had given a thought to winter protection. A blizzard on November 20th covered the ground with a foot of snow, effectively preventing any of the mounding of soil which is the basis of our winter protection. December brought more snow and sub-zero weather, but with the heavy banks of snow, we felt reasonably secure from frost damage. January brought a severe silver thaw which did incalculable damage by breakage of the canes. This was followed by a prolonged thaw. The snow all left, the ground completely thawed out, but remained much too wet to handle for mounding. So there our bushes stand, already very roughly handled by nature, exposed and unprotected and completely vulnerable to the killing frosts which we must expect February to bring. However, with the incurable optimism of rosarians everywhere, we live in hope that a miracle of sorts will happen and that next summer rose crops will make us forget our gloomy winter foreboding."

Rose! thou art the fondest child
Of dimpled Spring, the wood-nymph wild!
Then bring me showers of Roses, bring
And shed them'round me while I sing.
Even the gods who walk the sky
Are amorous of thy scented sigh.
Rose! thou art the sweetest flower
That ever drank the amber shower;

Recommended Books

THE OLD SHRUB ROSES by Graham S. Thomas, F.L.S.

To those who are interested in Rose history and development we heartily recommend Mr. Thomas' new book. While highly informative we also found it delightfully entertaining and sufficiently non-technical to appeal to all readers who have even a little background knowledge of Roses.

Touching briefly on the historical and romantic appeal of the so-called Old-Fashioned Roses Mr. Thomas places emphasis on their intrinsic value in the shrubbery border or as individual specimens. Their hardiness and general reliability, combined with their beauty and fragrance when in bloom, lend an atmosphere of distinctiveness, stability, permanence and quiet dignity to the garden, an effect which the more sensationally coloured modern Roses do not quite succeed in achieving. Their over-all contribution is to make the garden truly a place for mental relaxation.

Illustrations are an important feature of the book, many of them being in natural colour.

Mr. Thomas, who is in charge of the world-famous collection of Old Roses and species *rosa* in the nurseries of T. Hilling & Co., Ltd., Woking, Surrey, England, has made an intensive life time study of these types and has spared no effort to obtain and identify as many of the Old Roses as are now extant.

In view of the growing appreciation by the Rose-growing public of the merits of the Old Roses we are confident that "THE OLD SHRUB ROSES" will find a place in all well-balanced Rose libraries.

Published by Phoenix House, Limited, 38 William IV Street, Charing Cross, London, England. Price 32|6 (\$4.60)

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERS by Constance Spry

For those interested in decorative arrangements for all occasions Mrs. Spry's new book, which is profusely illustrated in colour will be found decidedly helpful. Mrs. Spry is acknowledged to

be the outstanding British authority on the subject of floral arrangements and she obviously possesses also an intimate knowledge of a wide variety of plants. Her lucid, friendly literary style makes for easy reading and we are particularly pleased to note that Mrs. Spry, in contrast to many alleged authorities on floral arrangements on this side of the Atlantic, appears able to find beauty in a naturalistic arrangement.

Published by J.M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. Aldine House, Bedford St., London, England. Price 25/- (\$3.30)

THE PAGEANT OF THE ROSE by Jean Gordon

To the Rose student there is no end to the ramifications of Rose influence and in this volume Miss Gordon has dealt fully with the legends and the myths connected with the rose from the dawn of history as well as with its association with religion, art, music, poetry, heraldry and war. She also recounts the various cooking recipes of by-gone days in which the Rose was featured and discusses its uses for medicinal purposes and in the production of perfume. "THE PAGEANT OF THE ROSE" is an outstanding historical record, representing exhaustive research, and it is handsomely illustrated.

Published by The Studio Publications, Inc., New York, U.S.A.
Price \$5.00. Additional recommended reading:

THE ANNUALS of THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN and the AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

These are available only to members of those organizations and are distributed in April or May each year. The address of the former is 117 Victoria Street, Westminster, London S.W.1, England, and the annual membership fee is \$3.00*, while the address of the American Rose Society is 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus 14, Ohio, U.S.A., and the membership fee is \$4.50 United States Funds.

*One Guinea Sterling

"Look to the Rose that blooms about us-"Lo

Laughing, she says 'into the World I blow!

At once the silken tassel of my purse

Tear, and its treasure on the garden throw."

Omar Khayyam

They Will Be Missed

ANDREW S. FOGGO

It is with deep regret that we record the sudden passing on 12th April of Mr. Foggo who for several years served with distinction as a Director of the Society and in 1955 as a Vice-President and Chairman of the Exhibition Committee. He was an extremely competent Rosarian and a successful exhibitor at our Shows, having captured the P.H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for Best Rose in the Show in 1954. 'Andy', as he was affectionately known to his many friends, was a perfectionist, and this determination to succeed in all of his undertakings was conspicuously reflected in his Rose-growing activities. He worked assiduously in promoting the interests of the Society and his loss will be keenly felt. He is survived by his wife and daughter to whom we extend our sympathy.

MRS. D.C. PATTON

In the sudden passing on Thanksgiving Day, 1955, of Mrs. Patton, wife of our esteemed Director and former President, the Society lost a staunch friend. While Mrs. Patton's health had been poor for months we had all hoped for her recovery. Her kindly and cheerful nature will be long remembered by her wide circle of friends and to Mr. Patton, his daughter, and two sons we extend our sympathy.

The Clearing House

by THE EDITOR

Notwithstanding our several requests for more general participation in this discussion by the members the number of contributors continues to decline and this year only twenty-four members have furnished reports, a reduction of four from last year. The only interpretation which we can assign to this lack of co-operation is that the frank discussion of the merits of new varieties is not of interest to the vast majority of the members, in which event the expenditure of labour and time involved in compiling the material is not warranted. In accordance therewith serious consideration will be given to a discontinuance of this Department in future Editions. To those who have co-operated in connection with this Edition we express our sincere appreciation.

As in previous years we have limited the review to varieties introduced within the past five years, with an occasional exception, and have indicated when known the number of plants grown, the number of years grown, the type of soil, the sun exposure, and the understock on which the Roses are budded. In several cases the date of American introduction differs slightly from the date of introduction in Great Britain and Continental Europe, and in such cases we have considered as applicable the more recent date, viz., that from which stock became available from sources on this side of the Atlantic.

In noting variations in the variety appraisals of those reporting we assume that readers will take into consideration the differences in climatic conditions prevailing.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

With Name, Address, Nature of Soil and Sun Exposure

- Baillie, Mrs. J.H. 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Toronto 18, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
 Bartlett, Mr. S.B., 151 Fairlawn Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
 Borland, Mr. W. George, 418 New Birks Building, Montreal, Que.; Sandy Loam; Partial and Heavy Shade.
 Brown, Mr. A.E., Pottruff Rd., R.R. No. 3, Hamilton, Ont.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
 Buchanan, Mr. W.C., 189 Park St., Sydney, N.S.; Sandy Loam; Full Sunshine.
 Daxon, Sr., Mr. James, 594 Lauder Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade to full Sunshine.
 Dufton, Mr. F.F., Housey's Rapids, Muskoka, Ont.; Shallow Clay Loam; Partial Shade to Full Sunshine.
 Foggo, Mr. A.S., 155 Fairlawn Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.

- Gallagher, Mrs. J.J., "Glengariff", St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade to Full Sunshine.
- Galloway, Mr. L.M., Strathroy, Ont.; Light Sandy Loam; Partial Shade to Full Sunshine.
- Keenan, Mr. W.J., 107 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade to Full Sunshine.
- Leetham, Mr. George A., 717 Division St., Cobourg, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Lowe, Mr. John A., 7 Burnhamthorpe Park Blvd., Islington, Toronto 18, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Mitchell, Mr. Emerson, 1557 Bruce Ave., Windsor, Ont., Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Murdoch, Mrs. R.E., 2288 Nelson Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade to Full Sunshine.
- McNeill, Mr. W.J., 145 Roxborough Ave., Oshawa, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Naismith, Mrs. A.L., 116 Arnold St., Hamilton, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.
- Norton, Mr. A.A., 22 Eastview Crescent, Toronto, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Parker, Mr. F.N., Westholme, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Heavy Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Reid, Dr. W.H., Port Rowan, Ont.; Clay Loam; Partial Shade to Full Sunshine.
- Selwood, Mr. Archie, 3791 Arbutus St., Vancouver 8, B.C.; Sandy Loam; Partial Shade to Full Sunshine.
- Stephenson, Mr. C.R. 227 Havelock St., Toronto, Ont.; Heavy Clay; Partial Shade.
- Westbrook, Mr. H.C., 48 Prospect Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.; Clay Loam; Full Sunshine.
- Webster, Mr. A.J. Streetsville, Ont., Heavy Clay; Full Sunshine.

The Following abbreviations apply throughout: Years—Yrs.; Plants—Pls.; Understocks: — Canina—Can.; Multiflora—Mult.; Ragged Robin—R.R.; Dr. Huey—Huey.

Altesse, H.T. (Meilland, '50) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) describes the colour of the fragrant blooms as strawberry red. He reports satisfactory growth and an abundance of flowers.

Armagh, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) admires the well-formed substantial blooms which were produced rather sparsely. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) is unenthusiastic and has decided to utilize for other purposes the space which his plants occupy. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs. Mult.) is dissatisfied with its growth but obtains a few good blooms. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports strong, bushy growth and average production. The large, dull salmon pink blooms last well and he considers this variety worth growing although not outstanding. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agree with Mr. Foggo. We observed this Rose for several years in our old garden and thought it worth retaining because of the occasional excellent bloom which appeared.

Bacchus, H.T. (Dickson '51) Messrs. Bartlett (3pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Daxon (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Foggo (6pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Keenan (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) Norton and Stephenson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) unite in a hymn of praise for this outstanding Rose. They refer enthusiastically to its very vigorous growth and large, sparkling rose-red blooms which

are very freely produced. Mrs. Murdoch who has observed this variety in mass plantings in a Vancouver nursery, also is very favourably impressed and is intrigued by the name! (We think we could get along with Mrs. Murdoch-Ed.) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also is pleased with the tall, healthy plant and with the quality of the blooms but he considers the colour dull.

Beaute, H.T. (Mallerin, '54) Mr. Buchanan's first impressions (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) are very favourable. He particularly admires the lovely orange- yellow colour which stands out amongst his collection of novelties and the fragrant blooms last well.

Bettina, H.T. (Meiland, '53) This also appears promising to Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who is delighted with the orange colour of startling brilliance. In its first season growth was strong and bloom production excellent.

Betty Morse, H.T. (Kordes, '50) For Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) this has staged a high class performance in its first season and he suggests that it may prove to be the best red variety in his garden. Growth was vigorous and bloom production on a generous scale. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) still regards it as amongst his most satisfactory reds. He is fond of the even toned, dark, blood-red colour. He describes the growth habit as spreading rather than erect and the foliage rather sparse. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with its first-year performance although he refers to the growth as spindly. He found the richly coloured blooms rather small but borne on long stems. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this to be one of the better red varieties. Growth with us was strong and spreading while the blooms of moderate size and fine colour were carried on long stems.

Blossomtime, L.C. (Bosley '51) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) admires the shapely, cameo pink blooms which are continuously produced on a plant of moderate vigour. He suggests a place in the sun for it - otherwise it may fall a victim of mildew. In its first year in the Editor's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it has done exceedingly well. The well formed blooms of H.T. quality are similar in colour to those of Mrs. Henry Morse, although smaller. Our plant was covered with buds in November when frost ended the season's activities and we are delighted with it.

Border King, Fl. (de Ruiter '51) Mr. Dufton (12 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports excellent performance in 1955, the warm dry summer apparently having just suited this variety. Mr. Keenan (1 pl. 3 yrs.; Can.) continues to enjoy the sparkling colour and fine, all-round behavior of this Rose.

Border Queen, Fl. (de Ruiter, '51) Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) is disappointed with its 1955 performance which was inferior to that of previous seasons. Mr Mitchell (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) still appreciates the lovely coral-pink, semi-single flowers with their wavy petals. He reports average vigour and beautiful dark foliage. The Editor (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who had grown this Rose for two years in his Toronto garden, was very pleased with the autumn performance of the new plants. Their midsummer behaviour, however was less satisfying. They were planted late in May and apparently resented the intense heat of July. We have the impression that the distinctive and artistic blooms might appreciate a position of partial shade.

Bravo, H.T. (Swim, '51) Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) considers that colour is its chief virtue. It fails to open well in damp weather and its performance has been variable.

Brilliant, H.T. (Kordes, '52) (Known as "Detroiter" in the United States). In its first year in Mr. Buchanan's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) it grew vigorously and its large, substantial blooms were borne on long stems. He is very favourably impressed. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds it excellent

in autumn but the midsummer blooms were inclined to hang their heavy heads. He has also observed a tendency to mildew. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was rewarded by a few magnificent blooms in autumn but the summer bloom was sparse. These are first-year impressions, however, and we shall continue to observe it with interest.

Brownell Yellow Pillar No. 84, L.C. (Brownell, '54) In Mr. Galloway's garden (1 pl.; 2yrs.; Mult.) this Rose has reached a height of six feet and it bloomed steadily all summer, the flowers being very similar to those of Goldilocks. The plant survived the winter without protection.

[Buccaneer, Gr. (Swim '52) Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; R.R.) is pleased with the tremendous growth and the unfading, clear yellow colour of the blooms. He is critical, however, of their form and scarcity. For the second year Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) records his disappointment with the performance of this variety, and in this expression he is joined by Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2yrs.; Mult.). Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also is unhappy about it. While the blooms are of clear yellow colour they are sparsely produced and the petals are of thin texture. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) admires the very tall, clean, healthy plant and the non-fading yellow colour. While he finds the blooms too thin for good form, their production is described as intermittent to free. The Editor's report (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) duplicates that of Mr. Selwood.

Burnaby, H.T. (Eddie, '51) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records tall growth and shapely blooms while Mr. Dufton (9 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as one of the best exhibition varieties. His enthusiasm is tempered, however, by the admission that it is not too resistant to blackspot. For Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3yrs.; Mult.) its 1955 performance was an improvement over that of previous years, with an increased number of pale yellow blooms of sweet delicacy. It has captured the heart of Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Mult.) who will extend his planting. He refers with approval to the bushy, disease-resistant plant and to its high quality exhibition blooms. It is a favourite of Mrs. Murdoch (5pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) who exclaims that both blooms and plant characteristics are just about all one could desire. It carries her unqualified recommendation. Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the blooms attractive but his plant seems reluctant to grow and he plans to try it on the Canina understock. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers it very promising. Her blooms, creamy-white to primrose yellow, were of high quality. While for Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) it has shown some improvement over previous years, he is still dissatisfied and, like Mr. McNeill, will try it on Canina. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) praises the plants and the pale yellow blooms but deplors their scarcity. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) suggests that it suffers from excessive advertising. While his blooms were of good form and substance they were rather small in size. He considers it fair but over-rated. Mr. Selwood (5 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) echoes Mrs. Murdoch's enthusiastic eulogy. He avers that it has no real faults although he would prefer a deeper yellow colour. It enjoys the respect and admiration of Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who exults over its perfectly formed, creamy white blooms and regrets that they are borne so sparsely. He complains that its perfect exhibition blooms usually appear three days before or two days after the local Rose Show! (He surely cannot be living right! Ed.) The Editor's first year impressions (1 pl., 1 yr., Mult.) prompt him to express agreement with Mr. Parker. We are increasing our stock, this time on Canina.

Candleglow, H.T. (Germain, '51) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is quite pleased

with its first year behaviour. Early season blooms were of poor quality but marked improvement was shown in both plant and bloom quality as the season advanced. The colour is cream, washed with pale pink.

•Carrouzel, Gr. (Duehrsen, '50) Messrs. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) and Keenan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Huey) are in agreement that this is an outstanding introduction. They refer to tall, vigorous growth and an abundance of richly coloured crimson blooms. The first year impressions of Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also are favourable although she considers bloom production rather sparse for the type. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is favourably disposed toward it but mentions that the blooms discoloured badly in periods of intense heat. Its first year performance fell below the expectations of Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) but he's hopeful of improvement in a season with more rainfall than that experienced in 1955. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the blooms rather flat in form but growth and floriferousness were excellent. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) describes it as "good in all respects" and that constitutes a very strong recommendation. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) disapproves of the form of the blooms but considers the plant characteristics first-class.

Chelsea, H.T. (Le Grice, '50) For Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) the blooms are of excellent carmine colour and good quality in the cool days of autumn but are inferior during periods of heat.

•Charles Mallerin, H.T. (Meilland '47 in Europe, '51 in the U.S.) Mr. Buchanan (5 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.), Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) and Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) all assert that while the fragrance and colour of the blooms are outstanding the plants are unattractive, with bloom production below average. Mr. Foggo (7 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) has hitherto regarded this as a stingy bloomer but in 1955 it was prolific, producing an abundance of dark velvety blooms. Mr. Galloway (3 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) is still enthusiastic, reporting excellent growth and fairly good bloom production while he considers the colour and fragrance unequalled amongst Roses. It is the favourite Rose of Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) who becomes misty-eyed at the thought of those very fragrant, velvety crimson blooms when, laden with dew drops, they are viewed in the early morning. He emphasizes that this Rose needs to be well cultivated and generously fertilized. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) has high praise for both blooms and plant characteristics but, like several other commentators, is dissatisfied with bloom production. Mr. Norton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also complains of sparse bloom although he is otherwise pleased, and Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) furnishes a similar report, adding a word of criticism of the plant habit. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) extols the distinctive colour and rich fragrance but describes the form of blooms as usually poor but occasionally acceptable. He also dislikes the ungainly plant habit. The enthusiasm of Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; 2 Can. and 2 Mult.) remains undiminished despite a tendency of many blooms to open flat. He finds bloom production improving. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who grew this variety for several years in his former garden, is in agreement with Mr. Selwood.

Charming Maid Fl. (Le Grice, '53) The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this Rose appropriately named. The large, single blooms are produced moderately freely, either singly or in small clusters, on tall plants. The colour is similar to that of Mrs. Sam McGredy, one of its parents, and it also inherits the lovely, glossy, reddish foliage of the older variety. For decorative work it is an artist's dream and we are planting more stock.

Chief Seattle, H.T. (Swim, '51) Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is unenthusiastic on the basis of first year observations but will persevere for another year

before passing judgment. Mr. Galloway has discarded it and Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is considering similar action. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the blooms attractive but refers to weak wood. Its performance for Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) has improved and he had many fine autumn blooms.

Chrysler Imperial, H.T. (Lammerts, '52) This Rose has earned the good opinion of Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) who comments on its floriferousness and well formed blooms of pleasing colour. He is critical, however, of its 'squat' growth. Mr. Brown (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) complains that the large, slow-opening blooms discolour badly at times. He does not find it prolific and considers that it is inferior to several other red varieties. Mr. Daxon (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was disappointed with his summer blooms, which were of poor colour, but those produced in autumn were of excellent quality and he is encouraged to hope that this may prove to be a first class exhibition variety. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; R.R.) still thinks there are many better red varieties although his plants showed to better advantage in 1955 than in previous years. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) is quite pleased with the lovely, deep red blooms which she finds attractive at all stages. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) has also observed 400 plants growing at the Chrysler Motor Company's property in Windsor. He reports tall growth, healthy foliage, fragrance and fair bloom production. A certain percentage of the blooms were of exhibition quality but he has noted a tendency of the colour to 'blue' in periods of unfavourable weather. Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) commends the fragrance and compact habit of growth but considers that this variety suffers by comparison with Ena Harkness and Crimson Glory. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) still regards this one as one of the best red varieties, producing freely its large, fragrant blooms on strong stems. His opinion is shared by Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who is charmed by the long, tapering buds and the high quality of the blooms. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers the fragrance is its chief merit although his plants are vigorous. He is critical of the form of the developed blooms, of their rapidly changing colour, and of a susceptibility to mildew. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) records that both bush and bloom convey the impression of vigour and stubbornness rather than grace and beauty. He describes the dark crimson blooms as solidly built, with heavy but short petals. A rusty cast on the reverse side of the petals detracts from the colour value, creating an impression of dullness. It is growing in the affections of Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) although he admits that its colour does not appeal to everyone. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is encouraged by his first year results and will increase his stock. He had a tall but compact bush with excellent foliage and well formed, deep crimson blooms on long stems. He is hopeful that it will be more floriferous in its second year. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is inclined to go along with Mr. Westbrook although at times he found the colour dull and uninspiring.

Claude, H.T. (Mallerin, '50) Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports strong growth, healthy foliage and colourful blooms of informal shape but he will reserve judgment until next year. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) describes it as a heat loving variety which showed to best advantage in the past tropical summer when it produced many blooms of its characteristic odd red colour.

Cocorico, Fl. (Meilland, '51) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is withholding judgment until after further observation but Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports vigorous growth, up to four feet, brilliant, unfading colour and unusual substance. He suggests that it might be suitable for hedge work. Mr. Dufton (13 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) has a lofty opinion of this Rose, particularly its spark-

ling scarlet colour which makes it a standout in the garden. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) also praises the colour but considers bloom production rather skimpy for the type. It ranks amongst the leaders in the opinion of Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who exclaims "Very vivid colour; good bush; satisfactory bloom production". Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also thinks well of it, emphasizing its fiery colour. The Editor (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Keenan.

Concerto, Fl. (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is amazed at its magnificent first year performance, referring to strong growth, high prolificacy and brilliant scarlet, semi-double blooms.

Confidence, H.T. (Meilland '51) Mr. Bartlett (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; R.R.) is still favourably impressed with this variety although it apparently is tender in winter. He finds the colour very attractive. It has done well in its first year for Mr. Dufton (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who considers that it may turn out to be a popular pink variety. Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) continues to think well of it, applauding its vigour, health and lovely colour. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds the colour pleasing and the growth vigorous but bloom production below average. It has been outstanding for Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Huey) who reports strong growth, beautiful form and colour, and almost continuous bloom. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.), Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) and Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) furnish reports similar to that of Mr. Keenan while Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) is pleased with the form and substance of the large blooms but critical of their indefinite colour. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as generally satisfactory although not prolific enough for his liking. In its first year in the Editor's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) it failed to accomplish much and we shall await further observation before passing judgment. With us, the colour was indefinite and unattractive.

Coy Colleen, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports an abundance of milky white blooms tinged with pink on low-growing, spreading plants. If it should decide to grow more erect he thinks it will be a valuable addition. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records strong, upright growth and exquisite buds, something out of this world! The open blooms, however, are impatient of rain.

Crimson Shower, H.W. (Norman, '51) For Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) this grows a little larger each year. He finds the blooms very pleasing and the fact that it blooms late serves to extend the season for Climbers.

Danse de Feu, L.C. (Mallerin, '54) On the basis of first year observations Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) predicts that this will be an outstanding climber when established, provided it proves hardy. He had only two blooms on his new plant but they were very attractive, about the colour of Orange Triumph but much larger.

Dean Collins, Gr. (Lammerts, '53) Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds this floriferous but has observed that the blooms are damaged by both sun and rain.

Dilys Allen, H.T. (Norman '51) Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds the orange-pink colour attractive, the growth moderately vigorous and the foliage healthy. His plant, however, is not floriferous.

Dr. F. Debat, H.T. (Meilland '48 in Europe and '52 in the U.S.A.) Mr. Daxon and Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.), Messrs. Leetham (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.), Norton (10 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) and Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) Dr. Reid (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) Messrs. Selwood (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Mult.), Westbrook (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) are unanimous in declaring this to be a Rose of superlative excellence, its only serious

fault being sparseness of bloom. Mr. Foggo (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who has been critical of this Rose, has succumbed to its charms and he now admits that he had strong growth, healthy foliage and a few choice autumn blooms. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; Can.) displays enthusiasm equal to that of other reporters and adds that she finds it free blooming. Mr. Norton refers to it as the best pink variety in his garden while Mr. Westbrook is doubling his stock.

Eden Rose, H.T. (Meiland, '50) Mr. Foggo (1 pl. 3 yrs.; Can.) considers this an ideal garden variety. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) are all critical of poor bloom production although Mrs. Gallagher finds the colour pleasing and Mr. Keenan comments on the healthy, vigorous bush and the size and fragrance of the few blooms produced. Mr. Galloway had so few blooms after June that he cannot remember what they were like. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) dislikes the form of the fragrant blooms.

E.J. Baldwin, H.T. (Robinson, '52) This has impressed the Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) as being capable of producing blooms of exhibition quality when fully established and we are increasing our stock. While growth and bloom production were only average, the shapely, clear yellow blooms carried considerable substance and we shall continue to observe it with interest.

Embers, Fl (Swim, '52) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) received a poor plant which has accomplished very little. He will re-order. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) reports excellent growth, an abundance of bloom and no disease. He predicts an interesting future for it.

Ethel Sanday, H.T. (Mee, '54) Mr. Bartlett's first-year impressions are favourable (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.): excellent growth, plenty of autumn bloom, flowers shapely and of attractive colour. Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) comments that while the early blooms were of perfect form and attractive colour those of autumn were very pale. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is optimistic regarding the prospects of this Rose. He admires the lovely yellow colour with overtones of apricot on the lower half of the thick petals. He observed blackspot late in the season. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with his first year results although the autumn blooms were weaker in colour than those of June... We are increasing our planting.

Fandango, H.T. (Swim, '50) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) finds the brilliant early colour interesting but suggests that one must be up early in the morning to see it. The foliage is susceptible to blackspot. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) describes it as a vigorous, highly coloured decorative variety, the bloom having little form or substance.

First Love, H.T. (Swim, '50) Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; R.R.) considers this a very distinctive Rose, particularly in the bud form. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) also is very fond of it and is increasing his stock. Mr. Selwood (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as ideal for decorative arrangements and for cut bloom. He describes both bud and bloom form as dainty. Mr. Stephenson too, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) has a word of praise for its shapely buds and soft pink colour and mentions its usefulness for decorative work. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with much of the above comment but still considers it inferior to Picture in all respects.

Florence Mary Morse, Fl. (Kordes, '51) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with its first year performance, referring to the rich, bright red colour and heavy substance of the blooms which are pleasantly fragrant. It continues to satisfy Mr. Dufton (7 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.), also Dr. Reid, (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who refers to its prolificacy, long stems, bright red colour and excellent

form and substance. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) finds it very satisfactory. It is rarely without bloom and provides a bright spot in our shrubby border. **Fred Howard, H.T.** (H. & S. '51) This has a friend in Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who reports strong, erect growth and a generous supply of large blooms. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) and Mrs. Murdoch (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) have discarded it, the latter remarking that all it had to offer was vigour. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) comments on its strong growth and abundant bloom. The colour fades, however, and the large blooms ball in wet weather. He also finds it very susceptible to black spot. Mr. Lowe (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as one of the best varieties in his garden. It is a disappointment to Mr. Mitchell (5 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who is critical of its indefinite colour, soft petal texture and failure to drop its spent petals. His plants, however, are strong growing. Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) reports an improvement in its performance over that of previous years. The blooms, however, are still dull and uninteresting in appearance. It is a favorite of Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; R.R.) who admires the tall, stately bush and the large blooms of pale yellow, edged pink. She regards it as a good exhibition variety. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports excellent plant habit but unattractive blooms under the conditions which have prevailed in Vancouver in recent years. He asserts that it can be beautiful under favourable weather conditions. Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) records vigorous growth but poor performance otherwise. The colour is very weak and he declares that it does not pay the rent for the space which it occupies. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult. & Can.) rates it well below average. Growth is strong but bloom quality sub-standard and the plants seem to suffer severely each winter. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Stephenson and is considering following the procedure adopted by Mrs. Murdoch and Mr. Galloway.

Frensham's Companion, Fl (Morse, '52) Mr. Buchanan (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) thinks highly of this cerise-pink sport of Frensham. It resembles the parent in all respects save colour. Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) finds it very satisfactory, producing attractive, deep pink blooms in large trusses on a vigorous plant.

Frolic, Fl (Swim, '53) Mr. Buchanan's plant (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was slow in breaking into growth but as the season advanced the plant took on the appearance of a little pink mound and he is quite impressed with its potentialities. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) still regards it as a meritorious sort floriferous and attractive.

F.W. Alesworth, H.T. (Norman '53) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) regards this favourably, mentioning strong growth and abundant bloom of good quality. His plant was attacked by blackspot late in the season. Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports that this Rose has done poorly to date and apparently is not happy in his Muskoka garden. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) admires the dark crimson, fragrant blooms and is convinced that this variety will become popular when better known. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports tall growth, long stems and plenty of dark crimson blooms with rather short petals. It blooms freely but is at its best in autumn.

Gertrud Westphal, Fl (Kordes, '51) This dwarf growing, front row Rose gave a lavish display in the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) and we predict that it will make friends easily. The large and lasting semi-double blooms of brilliant orange-vermilion are borne in clusters. It associates well with its shameless sisters of the Independence colour tones, also with yellow varieties, but should be far removed from cold pinks or dark crimson sorts.

Glacier, Fl (Boerner, '52) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports dwarf but sturdy growth and while the blooms were pleasing there were too few of them. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records bushy growth up to three feet. He thinks that when established it will excel Irene of Denmark and Dagmar Spath. In its first year in the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) it made low, bushy growth and produced a fair amount of bloom. It fell a victim of blackspot in August, however, and accomplished little thereafter. It also affected other varieties growing in its immediate area.

Golden Masterpiece, H.T. (Boerner, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) asserts that the name is quite appropriate. He comments on the size, substance and fragrance of the blooms and is ordering more stock. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is not convinced of its merit and is postponing judgment until next year. He had tall growth and good colour but had to wait until autumn for bloom quality. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had satisfactory growth and one good bloom, and that was all! Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) found it to be good only in the bud form. His blooms had little substance and the colour faded rapidly. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had rather weak growth but fair bloom production in its first season. The blooms were perfectly formed and deep yellow in colour, with no evidence of fading. His plant was attacked by blackspot late in the season. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had satisfactory growth and one large, well formed bloom, with nothing more until October when several promising buds were destroyed by frost. We shall continue to observe it with interest.

Golden Revelry, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Mr. Foggo (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports fragrant blooms of medium size on low, spreading plants. He regards it as a fairly good bedding variety. While Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is fond of the beautiful buds, the stems were weak and quite often blooms lay on the ground and had to be supported.

Grand Ga'la, H.T. (Meilland, '54) This has made a very favourable impression on Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who refers to its large, substantial flowers of deep red, with silvery white reverse, a startling contrast. His plant has grown well and he has ordered more stock.

Grandmaster, H. Musk (Kordes, '52) Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) approves of this Rose for use in the shrubbery or for highway beautification. The single blooms are apricot in colour and are produced fairly freely over a long period. The plant seems quite hardy. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) still complains of insufficient bloom although his plants have shown an improvement in this respect. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) is very pleased with its second year behaviour, adding that the single blooms last well when cut.

Grand'mere Jenny, H.T. (Meilland, '50) In its second year in Mr. Buchanan's garden (6 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) growth was vigorous and bloom production excellent, the colour tones being much more intense than those of the parent, Peace. It appears to have captured the heart of Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) who is fascinated by the pink and gold buds which develop into very attractive orange-yellow blooms. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) declares it to be one of the best varieties, producing freely large blooms of good form on vigorous plants. Despite claims that this is a rival of Peace Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Mult.) does not consider it so. He points out that the blooms are more refined and of better colour than those of the parent and agrees with other critics that its plant characteristics are excellent. The blooms, however, lack substance and lasting powers when compared to those of Peace. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Selwood.

Handsome Red, H.T. (Brownell, '54) Mr. Galloway's former enthusiasm (1 pl.;

2 yrs.; Mult.) for this newcomer has cooled somewhat. Its performance in the hot, dry summer of 1955 was distinctly disappointing.

Happiness, H.T. (Meilland, '51) (Originally named Rouge Meilland and known by the latter name in Europe). Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can. and Mult.) finds bloom production very poor but when one of its occasional perfect blooms appears there is nothing to compare with it for form and substance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) pronounces it a greenhouse type, adding that it is only good occasionally outside. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) is still unimpressed. Amongst the few blooms produced in 1955 was one of magnificent colour but it opened up with all the form of a pancake! He seems reluctant to discard it and hopes that if he doesn't look at it, it may go away!.

Hebe, H.T. (Dickson, '50) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) opines that this Rose needs a gentler climate. In periods of extreme heat the blooms are thin and of fleeting beauty and he has decided to discard it. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) was disappointed with its early blooms but found those of autumn quite charming. We liked this Rose in our old garden, particularly in autumn and hope it will behave equally well in our heavier soil.

Helen Traubel, H.T. (Swim, '51) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) had strong growth and fine autumn blooms. Summer blooms, however, were loosely formed and of poor quality. It fails to meet the requirements of Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) who says that this Rose will have to make way for something better. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 1 Can., 1 Huey) views it with mixed feelings and is inclined to reserve judgment. Her plant on the Dr. Huey understock gave the better performance of the two but she points out that Canina-budded Roses ordinarily require more time to become established than do some others. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Huey) considers this to be one of the easiest Roses to grow. He finds it vigorous, floriferous and healthy—and the large blooms generally of attractive colour. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with its vigour and the beautiful colour of the large blooms which, however, would benefit from a few more petals. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls. 3 yrs.; R.R.) is critical of thin stems and weak necks although she finds the colour very agreeable. The first impressions of Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr. Mult.) are favourable. He comments on the beautiful colour and elegant bud form. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) commends its strong spreading growth habit. Its long stems, however, are too weak for the heavy blooms of loose form. He observes that the flowers wilt quickly when cut and fade if left on the bush. All told it falls short of his requirements. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) avers that it would have been a truly great Rose with a few more petals. He finds it exceptionally vigorous and healthy but the blooms open too quickly. Mr. Stephenson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) duplicates Mr. Selwood's comment while the Editor (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is inclined to go along with Dr. Reid.

Hélène de Roumanie, H.T. (Meilland, '50) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) continues to esteem this Rose highly. He finds it a continuous bloomer but with no great burst of bloom at any one time. He describes it as one of the best varieties for garden, cutting or exhibition.

Henry Ford, H.T. (H. & S., '54) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is rather disappointed and suggests that he was over-optimistic because of the advance publicity accorded this Rose. He finds it more vigorous than its parent, The Doctor, but otherwise inferior. Mr. Mitchell (25 pls.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) who has observed plantings of this variety in a large industrial garden in Windsor, suggests that it may become an outstanding exhibition variety. He refers to its

long, handsome buds, even-toned pink colour, and the good form of the blooms. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) regards it as very promising but will await further observation before commenting further. The first impressions of the Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) are unfavourable although our plant made strong growth. The large, shapely blooms are of soft texture and they appear to resent both moisture and extreme heat, refusing to open well. We suspect, also that the soft-wooded plant may not be very hardy.

Ida McCracken, H.T. (Norman, '52) For Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) its first-year performance was mediocre and he will reserve judgment. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; Can.) admires the light pink, fragrant blooms. His plants are of moderate vigour and he considers it worth growing.

Independence, Fl. (Kordes, '50) (Originally named *Sondermeldung* and known by the latter name in Europe.) Mr. Buchanan (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) regards it as outstanding from a colour standpoint but mentions that faded blooms fail to drop their petals, necessitating daily attention. Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is intrigued by the sensational colour and strong growth but regrets that the brilliance disappears in wet weather. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) comments that it makes a nice spot of strong colour against a green background. Her plant has grown well and was almost constantly in bloom. Mr. Galloway (4 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; Can.) regards the colour as too strong for a steady diet but, nevertheless, he would not care to be without it. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) enjoys the colour of the large blooms of Hybrid Tea quality which were borne abundantly. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also is fond of the colour and appreciates the floriferousness and vigour of the plants. The latter, however, are untidy in growth habit. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) admits that the form of the blooms is good, also the colour at its best although it can be atrocious. He considers it a sparse bloomer and also mentions that the faded flowers hang on indefinitely. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) observed that during the six weeks of heat and drought experienced in midsummer the area occupied by Independence and other varieties of similar colouring such as *Tantau's Delight*, *Gertrud Westphal* and *Tantau's Triumph* was the brightest spot in the garden, apparently enjoying conditions which were deadly to many other varieties. The autumn display of this variety, however, was less than satisfying, the blooms discolouring badly and refusing to fall cleanly. It is definitely a sun lover.

Irene of Denmark, Fl. (Poulsen, '52) Mr. Dufton (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) still considers it a first-class representative of its type, while each year the plants grow in stature. It continues, also, to grow in the affections of Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) who comments particularly on its productive capacity. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) likes the clean white colour and the neat bushy habit of growth. He mentions that it takes plenty of rest between bursts of bloom. Mrs. Naismith (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) finds the small, shapely white blooms very pleasing and they are borne profusely. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2 yrs. Mult.) appraises it as the best white *Floribunda*. He mentions in passing that occasionally the blooms in their early stages reveal pink tints. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) regards the buds and young flowers as its principal attraction although he also approves of the neat plant habit and dark, healthy foliage. Like Mr. Galloway he has noted lengthy periods with no bloom. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is in substantial agreement with Mr. Selwood. An outbreak of blackspot, originating with its neighbor, *Glacier*, soon spread to *Irene of Denmark*, *Red Favourite* and *Moulin Rouge* in late summer.

Jiminy Cricket, Fl. (Boerner, '54) Mr. Bartlett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports lack of vigour and scarcity of bloom although he found the colour very at-

tractive. Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is undecided and will reserve judgment until next year. The lovely, tangerine orange colour appeals strongly to Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) but she suggests that for maximum effect a mass planting is required. Mr. Norton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) expresses disappointment with it and reproaches himself for having fallen for well-phrased but deceptive advertising. He found the few blooms produced to be very ordinary. Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has only praise for it, referring to plenty of bloom on excellent plants.

Josephine Bruce, H.T. (Bees, '49) While actually too old for inclusion in this discussion this Rose is not yet widely known, and as it appears to be important we have decided to include it. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is enthusiastic over its rich, dark colour, fragrance and plant characteristics. He considers it much superior to Charles Mallerin. Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is delighted with the well built, fragrant, colourful blooms which are freely borne on good plants. He regards it as indispensable. It is the best 'red' variety in Dr. Reid's garden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) with respect to both bloom quality and performance. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with most of the above comment and ventures the opinion that this Rose is much superior to several other highly-advertised red varieties of recent introduction.

Juno, H.T. (Swim, '50) Mr. Parker (5 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is undecided. He reports sturdy growth and large blooms but not many of them. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) refers to large blooms with ample substance on a good plant. The pink colour is attractive, also the large, healthy foliage, but bloom production is not on a generous scale. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl. 1 yr.; Can.) reports low growth and a few well-formed blooms of a pleasant pink shade.

Karl Herbst, H.T. (Kordes, '50) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is critical of its inability to withstand inclement weather and threatens to banish it unless it shows improvement in 1956. Mr. Foggo (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) still thinks highly of it but admits that the colour suffers under adverse conditions. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) finds the colour unattractive and bloom production poor although the blooms are of excellent form and substance. It finds a friend in Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) who proclaims it his best exhibition variety. He refers enthusiastically to magnificent growth, healthy foliage and shapely, lasting blooms. Mr. McNeill (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Leetham but complains of dull colour at times. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also admits fine plant characteristics and well formed blooms but regrets that the colour suffers in strong sunshine and also in wet weather. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) submits a similar report as does Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 4 Can., 1 Mult.) The latter, however, is inclined to condone its shortcomings because of the magnificent exhibition blooms which appear when conditions are favourable. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who grew this Rose for several years in his former garden, is inclined to share the views of Mr. Westbrook.

La Jolla, H.T. (Swim '54) Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) is pleased with its first year performance, mentioning strong growth, satisfactory bloom production and disease resistant foliage. The colour is a beautiful pink blend and the shapely blooms very lasting. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; R.R.) is also favourably impressed by its fine behaviour. She describes the well formed blooms as a blend of cream, pink and apricot. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) likes everything about it except colour, which seemed 'muddy' and indefinite.

Liljet, Fl. (Lindquist, '53) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult) regards it as in no way outstanding and inferior to Rosenelfe. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) finds the dainty, fragrant, pink blooms attractive while Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) records that it failed to distinguish itself in its first year

in his garden. He observed that the small pink blooms became pock-marked after the manner of Pinocchio. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Mult.) reports a substantial improvement over the previous year... He finds it especially beautiful in the bud form but he also admires the dainty, fragrant flowers and predicts that it will win friends.

Lily Dawber, H.T. (Kordes, '52) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) considers it a fine bedding variety while Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) rates it one of the best red varieties for colour, floriferousness and general reliability.

Madrigal, H.T. (Gaujard, '51) While not a heavy bloomer the Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) found the large, shapely, rose-scarlet blooms captivating. They were borne on long, strong stems and the autumn colour was particularly attractive. At its best we think it would be a strong candidate for honours on the exhibition table.

Maid of Honour, Fl (Kordes '51) The original name of this Rose was 'Schleswig' and it is known by that name in Europe... In the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) growth was good and the large, single blooms of deep, sparkling, cherry-pink commanded immediate attention when fresh. Sad to relate, however, they lost much of their sparkle after a day's exposure to the midsummer sun. Perhaps a position of partial shade would be helpful.

Ma Perkins, Fl (Boerner, '51) Mrs. Baillie (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) complains of sparse bloom and lack of hardiness. She will not pass sentence upon it for another year, however. It does not bloom profusely for Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) but he is fond of the colour and the bud form. Mr. Brown (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) finds it reluctant to grow and the few blooms produced were small and unimpressive. It has a friend in Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who expresses a fondness for the beautiful blooms and the excellent growth. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the soft coral-pink blooms and regrets that they appear so infrequently. Mrs. Naismith (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Can.) continues to enjoy the lovely coral pink blooms and finds the foliage quite resistant to disease. Mr. Norton (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports increased vigour and greater prolificacy and is quite pleased with it. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) dismisses it with the comment "colour too poor". Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as inconsistent in performance although at times the fragrant blooms are very attractive. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) was favourably impressed by the vigorous growth of the plants and the charm and refinement of the light coral blooms... The colour here was stronger than we had previously seen it and we are increasing our stock.

Mahina, H.T. (Meiland, '52) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with the large blooms of heavy substance and unusual colour which varies from orange-yellow to reddish-apricot. The blooms carry a rich fragrance.

Margaret, H.T. (Dickson, '54) Mr. Foggo (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) exclaims that this Rose should be in every garden. He reports excellent growth, long, erect stems, and full, shapely blooms of soft pink, shading to yellow at the base. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is equally enthusiastic and is increasing his planting. Mr. Mitchell (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also is an admirer of Margaret. He compares the colour with that of Helen Traubel but adds that the blooms of Margaret are much superior in form, substance and lasting powers... He finds it susceptible to blackspot. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Mitchell. We are increasing our stock.

Margaret Amos, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Mr. Parker (5 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is very favourably impressed with both the plant habit and the blooms. He reports attractive colour and excellent form.

Misty Morn, H.T. (McGredy, '50) Mr. Foggo (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) continues

to regard this Rose highly as does also Mr. Mitchell (6 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Can.) who has profound respect for the massive, lasting exhibition blooms. Mr. Norton (3 pls.; 4 yrs. Can.) adds his words of praise and is increasing his stock. He would appreciate longer stems, however. Dr. Reid's original plant (3 pls. 1-3 yrs.; Can.) was magnificent in all respects but his two more recent acquisitions have displayed little inclination to grow. He continues to admire the large blooms. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is disappointed with the poor growth of his new plants but the fine quality of the few blooms produced prompt him to hope that when fully established this Rose will justify its reputation. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) who grew this Rose for several years in his old garden, continues to regard it as an outstanding exhibition variety. It is at its best in dry, bright weather.

Mojave, H.T. (Swim, '53) Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) admires the bud form and the autumn colour of the blooms which, however, are lacking in substance. Mr. Bartlett (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; R.R.) terms it an asset of doubtful value. He finds the buds attractive but the blooms of poor quality. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) had vigorous growth but the blooms of attractive colour are too thin to please him. For Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Huey) it has done well in its first season. She is pleased with its strong growth, disease-resistant foliage, and warm apricot-orange colour,—exactly as described in the catalogues! It has also performed well for Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who writes of strong, erect growth and an abundance of colourful blooms which are especially beautiful in their earlier stages. For Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; Huey) growth improved in its second season and his plants were healthy. He considers it a shy bloomer but admires the bright colour. Mrs. Murdoch (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had a few fair blooms but on the basis of its first year performance she considers it over-rated. Mr. McNeill (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) agrees with Mrs. Murdoch and is critical of the thin blooms of fleeting beauty. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls.; 2 yrs. R.R.) classifies it as a "bud Rose", attractive only in its earlier stages of development. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) is intrigued by the novel colour of the blooms which, while thin, last well when cut. His plants are strong and free-blooming. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) applauds its strong growth, good blooming qualities and exciting colour. He agrees that the blooms fly open quickly but insists that they last well either when cut or left on the bush. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) admires the sparkling colour of the buds and regrets that this does not persist in the open blooms. He also has noted that the flowers last well if cut young. Notwithstanding the publicity accorded this variety, he prefers Signora Piero Puricelli. After seeing this Rose on several occasions, the Editor decided to pass it up, particularly as we already have what we consider to be the best boutonniere variety in approximately the same colour tones, viz., Emma Wright, introduced in 1918.

Monique, H.T. (Paolini, '50) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) expresses entire satisfaction with its first-year performance, referring to strong, upright growth and attractive pink blooms of good form. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) also is very pleased with the delightful, fragrant blooms, while Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) proclaims this to be the best pink garden Rose. He reports excellent growth and many medium to large blooms which last well on the bush. When open, the blooms are somewhat loose in form and are better when left on the plant than when cut. It has also impressed Mr. Westbrook favourably (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) in its first year. He reports tall growth and beautiful pink fragrant blooms but finds the form of the flowers not entirely faultless. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) concurs in the praise given this Rose. While, perhaps, not sensational, it conveys the impression of reliability. The lovely Ophelia-like blooms of pure pink, darker on reverse, are borne freely on stems of good length.

Monte Carlo, H.T. (Meilland, '50) Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) received a poor plant which, after a slow start, developed satisfactorily. He admires the form and colour of the flowers, a few of which, unfortunately, are inclined to "quarter". Mr. McNeill (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) finds the blooms attractive but sparsely produced. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) avers that it would be very good if the centres of the blooms did not split so badly. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) continues to esteem it highly. He extols the unusual orange-yellow colour, also the substance and lasting qualities of the blooms, some of which are up to exhibition requirements. It also basks in the sunshine of Mr. Westbrook's favour (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.). He finds the well-formed blooms of a pleasing blend of shades very exciting. The Editor (5 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) continues to entertain a high regard for this Rose with its distinctive colouring and good form. We did not observe any split centres but our plants suffered from blackspot late in the season and it would appear that the foliage should be given careful attention.

Montezuma, Gr. (Swim, '55) Mrs. Naismith (1 pl.; 1 yr.; R.R.) considers this a very fine variety and is convinced that it will achieve widespread popularity.

Moonbeam, H.T. (Robinson, '50) Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) declares this to be an exceedingly fine golden yellow variety, the blooms being of approved form and freely borne on a good plant. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) had only moderate growth but the few blooms produced were of good colour, with very little fading... He reports blackspot late in the season... The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.), who grew this Rose in his old garden, agrees. We regard it as one of the best yellow varieties in our garden, superior in many respects to its parent, McGredy's Yellow.

Moulin Rouge, Fl (Meilland, '53) This Rose has captured the heart of Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can) who describes it as outstanding and probably the best of the new Floribundas... The scarlet colour is exceedingly brilliant and the flowers last well with no fading. He has ordered more stock. Mr. Dufton (3 pls. 1 yr.; Can.) considers it very promising and is sure it has come to stay. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) also is enthusiastic over the blinding brilliance of the scarlet blooms which open from darker crimson buds. We placed it adjacent to Glacier and Irene of Denmark and the whiteness of the latter two accentuated the colour of Moulin Rouge. Growth was sturdy but not too tall in its first year.

Mrs. Inge Poulsen, Fl. (Poulsen, '50) The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) considers this a delightful variety, producing an amazing number of apricot-pink blooms on strong, tall plants. The buds are particularly charming and lend themselves extremely well to decorative arrangements.

Nymph, Fl. (Dickson '53) Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) records low bushy growth and profuse bloom... He is delighted with the form, substance and colour of the blooms and is increasing his planting... In Mr. Norton's garden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) it has shown steady improvement and he is well pleased. The Editor's experience (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) parallels that of Mr. Keenan and we, also, are extending our planting of this variety. The blooms, which are of an attractive coral-salmon shade, are quite full and have displayed unusual lasting powers. We are hopeful that it will grow taller.

Orange Ruffels, H.T. (Brownell, '52) Early in the season Mr. Brown (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) was disappointed with this Rose but it showed marked improvement as the season advanced and staged an excellent autumn display. While small in size the blooms were very freely produced and the foliage seemed quite resistant to blackspot. Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) also finds it very prolific, and while the buds are untidy they open into small but perfectly formed blooms of a deep orange shade... He has noted, however, that the flowers are not very lasting and suggests that they be cut before they

shatter. Mr. Galloway (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) reports strong growth and entire absence of disease... He also mentions the shabby buds but finds the blooms bright and attractive.

Pageant, H.T. (Boerner, '53) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports a bushy plant which blooms freely... The buds open quickly into flat blooms of poor quality. He considers it of little value although the blooms, a blend of yellow and pink, were attractive in autumn.

Pechtold's Flame, H.T. (Verschuren-Pechtold, '53) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is delighted with this newcomer, with its tall growth, long but not too rigid stems, healthy, dark foliage and exquisitely formed buds of reddish-flame, shading to yellow at the base. He is optimistic about the future of this Rose The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees. Bloom production was, perhaps, slightly below average but in our opinion the superlative excellence of the blooms adequately compensates for any shortcomings in that respect. The long, immaculate buds, refined in form and brilliant in colour, were the subject of comment from all garden visitors. The mature blooms are also endowed with fair substance.

Pennsylvanian, H.T. (Conard & Pyle, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) continues to entertain a high regard for this Rose which grows and blooms like a Grandiflora. The blooms are pinkish-buff in colour and of good form.

Pink Spiral H.T. (McGredy, '53) Mr. Foggo (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with its vigorous growth, healthy foliage and the fine quality of its deep pink blooms. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; Can.) would like more blooms but he is well satisfied with its vigour and bloom quality. He found that a fair percentage of the large blooms are of an exhibition calibre... It has steadily improved in Dr. Reid's garden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and he pronounces it the best deep pink variety of the Ophelia type, suitable either for cutting or exhibition. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Keenan.

Polly Prim, Fl. (Eddie, '54) Mr. Dufton (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) considers this very promising. He had vigorous growth and the blooms bear some resemblance to those of Goldilocks. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes it as similar to Goldilocks but a definite improvement on that variety.

Poulsen's Supreme, Fl. (Poulsen, '50) In the opinion of Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) this is well worth planting... He was rewarded with tall growth and a generous supply of attractive pink blooms borne in large clusters.

Prelude, H.T. (Meiland, '54) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) comments that this lavender-mauve novelty makes a good cut flower. Exposure to the sun outside causes the beautiful and unusual buds to open too quickly.

President Eisenhower, H.T. (Hill, '53) Mr. Borland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) reports bushy, compact growth with satisfactory production of shapely blooms. For Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) growth has improved and his plant blooms very freely. The fragrant flowers are light red in colour. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) is disappointed with his first year results. (Could it be that he is a Democrat? Ed.)

Queen Elizabeth, Gr. (Lammerts, '54) Mr. Bartlett's first year impressions (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) are very favourable. He refers enthusiastically to vigorous growth, profuse bloom and clean, attractive colour... Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is pleased. She comments on its nice stems for cutting and the lovely colour and acceptable form of the blooms. In Mr. Galloway's garden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it was slow in breaking into growth and he will reserve judgement. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) thinks it may prove to be the best of the Grandiflora group... Its behaviour was excellent in all respects. It has earned the lofty opinion of Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) who finds it vigorous and free blooming. The well-formed blooms last well and this Rose is one of his favourites.

Radar, H.T. (Meilland, '53) Mr. Buchanan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is pleased with the bright, geranium-red blooms which are quite fragrant. The petals are of heavy texture and the blooms last well.

Red Favourite, Fl. (Tantau, '52) The original name is Schweizer Gruss by which designation it is known in Continental Europe. This low-growing Rose of sparkling crimson colour forms a bright spot in the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.). There was no evidence of fading and the plants were almost constantly in bloom. We consider it a choice variety for the front of a bed or border.

Roundelay, Gr. (Swim, '54) Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) comments tersely that this makes a fine bush. He omits any reference to its blooming capacity or bloom quality.

Royalist, H.T. (McGredy, '53) Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) has a word of praise for the vigorous growth of the plant and the excellent form and deep pink colour of the blooms. Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also finds it vigorous, prolific and pleasing in all respects. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) reports a short, bushy plant which produces blooms freely on short stems. He is not favourably impressed.

Salmon Perfection, Fl. (de Ruiter, '52) Mr. Stephenson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Can.) is fond of the great clusters of reddish-salmon, frilled flowers borne on a sturdy plant. He regards it as a gem for garden decoration. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) had rather dwarf, bushy growth and our plants were covered almost continuously with masses of semi-single blooms which were very attractive in their earlier stages. The blooms, however, fail to drop cleanly, necessitating frequent attention, and the early bright colour suffers somewhat as the blooms age.

Sea of Fire, Fl. (Kordes, '54) Mr. Buchanan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) declares that the name is truly descriptive. He was amazed at the brilliance of the scarlet-orange colour and considers this variety outstanding.

Souvenir de Jacques Verschuren, H.T. (Verschuren, '50) Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) and the Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) agree that this tall growing Rose bears orange-salmon blooms of surpassing beauty and ideal form, particularly in their early stages of development. The plants are healthy and moderately floriferous. The Editor grew this Rose for two years in his former garden where its performance was very satisfactory.

Stylish, H.T. (Robinson, '53) In the Editor's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) the buds and young flowers really justified the name. Some of their perfection of form was lost, however, as they matured. Growth was vigorous and the glossy foliage attractive and healthy. The colour is a pleasing shade of pink with yellow tones at the base.

Sultane, H.T. (Meilland, '50) Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) regards it as a very satisfactory variety, one of the most vivid bi-colours. Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) values it highly and affirms that it is the most conspicuous Rose in his garden. He finds it vigorous, hardy and floriferous, while the scarlet and gold blooms, although lacking in form, have splendid lasting qualities. It also carries a strong appeal for Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) but he mentions that it is at its best in cool weather. His plants are strong and healthy.

Suzon Lotthe, H.T. (Meilland '47 in Europe and '51 in the U.S.) Mr. Daxon (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) reports strong growth and fragrant blooms of weak colour sparsely produced. Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) regards the plant characteristics as satisfactory and the blooms pleasing but not outstanding. Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; Can.) comments on the vigour and health of the plant and the sweet perfume of the blooms. He mentions, also, that the colour is retained even during periods of inclement weather. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5

yrs.; Mult.) is disappointed with it and has reduced his planting. It has two staunch friends in Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3-4.; Mult.) and Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult. and Can.), both of whom regard it as first-class in all respects. Mr. Selwood, who formerly found the colour disagreeable, has now become reconciled to it. Mr. Westbrook suggest that it responds well to hard pruning. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.), who grew this variety for several years in his former garden, still considers the colour anaemic although otherwise he has no complaints.

Tantau's Delight, Fl. (Tantau '51) Mr. Leetham (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) gives this his blessing, reporting large clusters of orange-scarlet blooms borne almost continuously on a strong plant. Its beautiful, dark, glossy foliage adds to its attractiveness. The Editor (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Can.) agrees with Mr. Leetham but adds that the plants, while very vigorous, are not of symmetrical habit.

Tiffany, H.T. (Lindquist '54) This was the best of Mr. Bartlett's new Roses (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) He applauds the well formed delicate pink blooms with heavy substance and which are carried on long stems. Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) also is excited over the beautiful, high-centred, pink and gold blooms and the vigorous, erect growth. He predicts a bright future for it. Mr. Galloway (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) duplicates Mr. Dufton's comment and adds a reference to the sweet fragrance of the blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) describes it as a larger and more fragrant Picture and points out that the blooms last well when cut. The Editor (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Mult.) will go along with the above comment with the reservation that bloom production appears to be below average.

Tzigane, H.T. (Meilland, '51) Mr. Dufton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) is intrigued by this lovely bi-colour, the fragrant blooms of vermillion and yellow being of perfect shape. In the opinion of Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; Can.) this is the brightest and best of the bi-coloured varieties. The colour is spectacular and the form excellent but in its first season growth was rather disappointing. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) has high praise for it and suggests that this Rose may prove to be the best bi-colour. The blooms have more petals than others of the type, good form, and are borne on a strong bush.

Vogue, Fl. (Boerner, '51) Messrs. Bartlett (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; Can.) and Dufton (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; Mult.) agree that this is one of the best Floribundas, with a sound constitution and large blooms of distinctive and fascinating colour. Mr. Bartlett complains, however, of insufficient bloom. In Mrs. Gallagher's garden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; Mult.) it has not grown well as yet but she is fond of the buds and blooms which appear to be like a red-dyed Fashion. It meets the requirements of Mr. Galloway (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; Mult.) who is enamoured of the unique colour. Mr. Parker (5 pls.; 4 yrs.; Mult.) regards this as superior in both foliage and colour value to Fashion. He joins Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) in a hymn of praise, the latter declaring that this is his favorite Floribunda. He regards it as little if any less floriferous than Fashion and with much superior bloom quality... The Editor (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 2 Can., 1 Huey) concurs in the encomiums paid this Rose, We have six more on order.

White Swan, H.T. (Verschuren, '52) After a poor showing in their first year when planted in partial shade Mr. Brown (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; Can.) moved them to a position of full sunshine where they have staged an excellent performance. He considers this the finest white Rose in his garden. Mr. Mitchell (50 pls.; 3 yrs.; Mult.) reports ta'll growth and good form, particularly in the bud and half-open stages. Some of the blooms, which are mildly fragrant, are up to exhibition form. It's performance has been unsatisfactory for Dr. Reid (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Can.) who is critical of poor bloom production. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; Mult.) damns it with faint praise, describing it as generally satisfactory but with variations in bloom quality.

The Rose Analysis 1956

Once again we are indebted to Mr. F. F. Dufton for his painstaking work in assembling and tabulating the information relative to variety popularity which is presented hereunder. Expressions of opinion were requested from thirty experienced growers and this report represents a careful analysis of their replies. In arriving at the ranking of the varieties listed Mr. Dufton has continued the established practice of allotting 15 points for a first choice, 14 points for a second choice and so on down to 1 point for a fifteenth choice.

While, of course, many members will disagree with the rankings accorded certain varieties and will wonder at the entire omission of others it should be remembered that variety performance varies to some extent according to local soil, moisture and temperature conditions, and also because of variations in cultural practices. Some excellent varieties apparently are not widely grown, presumably because they are not offered by Canadian nurserymen, and, therefore, have not received as much support as they deserve. Nevertheless, despite its weaknesses, the analysis can safely be regarded as a reliable guide to prospective purchasers.

Consideration is still being given to the advisability, for purposes of The Rose Analysis, of dividing the country into three zones based on their respective climatic conditions as suggested on Page 127 of the 1955 Edition. We invited an expression of opinion from members with respect to this proposal but received only one response—and that favourable to the plan. We hope that other interested members will record their views on the subject in the course of the current year.

In comparing the results with those of the previous year it will be noted that in the list of Exhibition Roses the new Canadian introduction, Burnaby, has advanced from ninth to fourth position, a noteworthy achievement. William Harvey has moved up from twelfth to eighth place while Chrysler Imperial has moved forward from fourteenth to ninth position. There are other minor positional changes and two old favourites, viz., Mrs. A. R. Barraclough and Mrs. Charles Lamp-lough, have been replaced by Karl Herbst and Rubaiyat.

Amongst the Roses for General Garden Cultivation we observe that Charlotte Armstrong, Rubaiyat and Mme. Jules



CONCERTO (floribunda)

*Raised by Francis Meilland, distributors Wheatcroft Bros. Ltd., Ruddington
First Class Trial Ground Certificate, 1953; Gold Medal and The President's International Trophy,
for the best new Rose of the year, 1953*

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Bouche have disappeared from the select list and have been replaced by Bacchus, McGredy's Sunset and Chrysler Imperial. Picture has been promoted to fourth position from seventh last year, while Show Girl has moved up from fourteenth to ninth place. There are a few other changes in rank but the most noteworthy point is the invasion of the charmed circle by the new introduction, Bacchus.

In the Autumn Blooming Roses Good News and Hector Dean have had to make way for Signora Piero Puricelli, Virgo and McGredy's Sunset, the latter two being tied for fifteenth position.

Amongst the Most Fragrant Roses the varieties chosen last year have all managed to remain in the select list although there are some changes in rank, Ena Harkness having been demoted to ninth position from sixth place formerly held, and Rose of Freedom dropped from ninth to fourteenth place.

In the Climbing group Mary Wallace and Climbing Crimson Glory have been replaced by Coral Dawn and Guinee. Other positional changes are minor with the exception of the promotion of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James from ninth to fourth position.

Amongst the Floribundas Kirsten Poulsen and Red Pinocchio has been replaced by Alain and Cocorico while Independence (Sondermeldung) has moved up from tenth to fifth place. Other positional changes are unimportant.

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EXHIBITION ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	349	1947	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	310	1935	Deep Crimson
3. McGredy's Yellow	232	1933	Pale Yellow
4. Burnaby	169	1951	Cream
5. Show Girl	158	1946	Deep Rose Pink
6. Ena Harkness	157	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
7. McGredy's Ivory	155	1929	Creamy White
8.) William Harvey	112	1948	Rich Scarlet Red
9.) Chrysler Imperial	112	1952	Crimson
10. Charlotte Armstrong	107	1940	Rose Carmine
11.) Dr. F. Debat	104	1948	Light Pink with Coral shading
12.) Rex Anderson	104	1937	White shaded Gold
13. Emily	90	1949	Silvery Carmine with Salmon
14. Karl Herbst	67	1950	Scarlet with Lighter reverse
15. Rubaiyat	65	1946	Rose Red

H.T. ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION

	Points	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	385	1947	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	329	1935	Deep Crimson
3. Ena Harkness	239	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Picture	155	1932	Clear Rose Pink
5. Michele Meilland	152	1945	Light Coral
6. McGredy's Yellow	151	1933	Pale Yellow
7. Grande Duchesse Charlotte	120	1939	Tomato Red
8. Mrs. Sam McGredy	109	1929	Coppery Orange
9. Show Girl	76	1946	Deep Rose Pink
10. Virgo	72	1947	White
11.) Bacchus	67	1951	Bright Scarlet
12.) Comtesse Vandal	67	1932	Salmon and Coral
13.) Eclipse	67	1935	Yellow
14.) McGredy's Sunset	65	1936	Yellow flushed Scarlet
15.) Chrysler Imperial	65	1952	Crimson

AUTUMN BLOOMING ROSES (H.T.)

	Points	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Peace (Mme. A. Meilland)	278	1946	Delicate Yellow edged Pink
2. Crimson Glory	258	1935	Deep Crimson
3. Ena Harkness	176	1946	Glowing Crimson Scarlet
4. Show Girl	152	1946	Deep Rose Pink
5. President H. Hoover	132	1930	Orange Yellow shaded Pink
6. McGredy's Yellow	113	1933	Pale Yellow
7. Mrs. Sam McGredy	107	1929	Coppery Orange
8. Eclipse	105	1935	Yellow
9. Michele Meilland	88	1945	Soft Salmon Pink
10. Comtesse Vandal	85	1932	Salmon and Coral
11. Grande Duchesse Charlotte	71	1939	Tomato Red
12. Gordon Eddie	64	1949	Peach Apricot
13. Signora Piero Puricelli	63	1936	Orange Flame Red
14. Charlotte Armstrong	61	1940	Rose Carmine
15.) Virgo	56	1947	White
16.) McGredy's Sunset	56	1936	Yellow flushed Scarlet

MOST FRAGRANT ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Crimson Glory	350	1935	Deep Crimson
2. Charles Mallerin	277	1947	Dark Velvety Crimson
3. The Doctor	236	1935	Bright Silvery Pink
4. Etoile de Hollande	189	1919	Bright Deep Scarlet
5. Mirandy	179	1945	Garnet Red
6. Hector Deane	141	1938	Brilliant Salmon Cerise
7. Dame Edith Helen	129	1926	Glowing Pink
8. Red Ensign	122	1948	Scarlet overlaid Crimson
9. Ena Harkness	121	1946	Crimson Scarlet
10. Chrysler Imperial	112	1952	Crimson
11. Christopher Stone	106	1934	Dark Crimson
12. Sutter's Gold	100	1949	Soft Yellow flushed Pink
13. Girona	61	1936	Orange and Pink
14. Rose of Freedom	58	1948	Cardinal Red
15. Heart's Desire	53	1940	Deep Scarlet

CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Colour
1. The New Dawn	240	1930	Delicate Soft Pink
2. Paul's Scarlet Climber	228	1916	Scarlet
3. Elegance	144	1938	Spectrum Yellow
4. Mrs. Arthur C. James	114	1933	Golden Yellow
5. Glenn Dale	113	1927	Creamy White
6. Blaze	105	1932	Scarlet
7. Paul's Lemon Pillar	99	1915	Sulphur Yellow
8. Royal Scarlet	89	1926	Velvety Crimson
9. Doctor W. Van Fleet	83	1910	Pale Pink
10. High Noon	81	1946	Bright Yellow
11. Clg. Mme. Ed. Herriot	78	1922	Coral Red shaded Yellow
12. Clg. Mrs. Sam McGredy ...	72	1937	Coppery Orange
13. Coral Dawn	56	1955	Coral Pink
14. Zephyrine Drouhin	55	1868	Bright Pink
15. Guinee	54	1937	Black Crimson

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

	Points	Year Introduced	Colour
1. Frensham	368	1948	Rich Red
2. Fashion	346	1949	Salmon shaded Peach
3. Donald Prior	231	1934	Scarlet flushed Crimson
4. Vogue	221	1951	Deep Cherry Coral
5. Independence	174	1950	Orange Scarlet
6. Else Poulsen	156	1924	Bright Rose Pink
7. Masquerade	128	1949	Yellow changing to Pink
8. Rosenelfe	115	1938	Delicate Pink
9. Pinocchio	107	1940	Salmon Pink
10. Betty Prior	91	1934	Bicolor Carmine and Pink
11. Goldilocks	89	1946	Yellow
12. Alain	72	1946	Scarlet Crimson
13. Orange Triumph	67	1938	Orange Scarlet
14. Dainty Maid	64	1938	Soft Pink
15. Cocorico	63	1950	Glowing Light Scarlet

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Woodbridge Hort. Society	

The Constitution and By-Laws

ARTICLE I - THE NAME

The name of the Society, which was organized in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, as the Rose Society of Ontario, shall be The Canadian Rose Society, and shall be referred to herein as the Society.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSES

The objects (purposes) of the Society shall be to further the study of Roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, and the Society in it functioning shall seek to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of Roses throughout Canada. In doing so, the affairs of the Society shall be conducted in such a manner as not to result in pecuniary gain or profit to any of its members.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society, subject to approval by the Board of Directors, shall be open to any person, organization or corporation interested in roses and in their culture, and who is willing to conform to the conditions concerning membership. Affiliate membership shall be open to horticultural and other Rose societies under the conditions of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV - MANAGEMENT

The management of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Directors, who shall be elected from the members of the Society at the Annual Meeting of the Society, in accordance with the procedures as provided in the By-Laws of the Society.

ARTICLE V - ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

There shall be held each year in the month of October, a general meeting, to be known as the Annual General Meeting, of the members of the Society, at which requisite business as indicated by the By-Laws, and matters of general interest may be discussed and resolved upon.

ARTICLE VI - GENERAL MEETING EXTRAORDINARY

A general meeting extraordinary, or Special General Meeting, of the members of the Society may be held according to the provisions specified in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII - QUORUM OF THE GENERAL MEETINGS

Fifty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum at every general meeting whether Annual or Extraordinary.

ARTICLE VIII

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws may be resolved according to By-Law, due notice having been given to every member of the Society, and the provisions within the By-Laws being duly observed.

ARTICLE IX - GENERAL PROVISIONS

The By-Laws shall include direction as to:

1. The seat of the Society; the fiscal and membership year thereof; the classes of membership and fees thereof; and direction as to the acceptance, rejection or revocation of the membership of any person or organization.
2. The manner of voting by members of the Society and of the officers and Directors thereof.
3. The nomination and election of a Board of Directors, of the officers of the Society, and appointment of the standing committees thereof, and a statement of the length of time for which those elected shall hold office.
4. A statement concerning the number composing the Board of Directors, including the Regional Directors and the duties, powers and responsibilities thereof, and provisions for their resignations and replacements.
5. Provision for the method of deciding upon matters within the scope of an Annual General Meeting, or of a General Meeting Extraordinary.
6. The affiliation of other organizations with the Society, and the affiliation of the Society with other organizations.
7. The election of Auditors and the number thereof; the creating of honorary offices and the awarding of titles.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. The seat of the Society shall be in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

SECTION 2. The fiscal year of the Society shall be from the first day of October in each calendar year to the thirtieth day of September in the next calendar year.

SECTION 3. The membership year shall be the calendar year and all fees for the renewal of memberships shall be due and payable in the month of January in each year.

SECTION 4. CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP AND FEES.

There shall be the following classes of membership in the Society, for which the fees shall be as stated opposite each class in the following table:

	For One Calendar Year	For Three Calendar Years
Associate	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.50
Active	3.00	8.50
Sustaining	5.00	14.50
Affiliate	5.00	14.50
Life	\$50.00	

SECTION 5. THE QUALIFICATIONS of APPLICANTS for MEMBERSHIP whether of persons or of organization may be reviewed and passed upon for acceptance by the Board of Directors, or by any person or persons appointed by the Board to do so.

SECTION 6. The membership of any person or organization may be rejected or revoked by the Board of Directors for just cause.

SECTION 7. VOTING BY MEMBERS

Each associate, active, sustaining, life and affiliate member of the Society shall be entitled to one vote in any election by members of the Society and in any matter to be resolved upon by them.

SECTION 8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) The Board of Directors shall consist of twenty (20) members together with fourteen (14) Regional Directors each of whom shall hold office for one year or until successors are elected. All members of the Board (including Regional Directors) shall be eligible for re-election. Two Regional Directors from each Region shall be appointed by the Board for the first year of operation under these By-Laws, and thereafter elected annually by the members resident in their respective regions. For purpose of convenience, Canada is divided into seven (7) Districts or Regions, as follows:

1. British Columbia
2. Alberta and Saskatchewan
3. Manitoba and North Western Ontario to the Lakehead (Fort William-Port Arthur)
4. Remainder of Ontario
5. Quebec
6. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
7. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

(b) Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote by ballot of the members at large, and Regional Directors in accordance with procedure in the foregoing sub-section (a).

(c) Nominations for the Board of Directors shall be made by the Nominating Committee, whose report (list of 20 nominated members) will be sent by the Secretary, by first class mail to each member of the Society at least 60 days prior to each annual meeting. It shall be the privilege of any member of the Society to nominate any other member of the Society as a director, other than and in addition to the twenty nominated by the Nominating Committee. Such additional nominations must be signed by the proposer and the seconder, and in all cases require the consent of the member concerned to act if elected, and must be returned to the Secretary not later than forty (40) days prior to the date of each annual meeting.

(d) In balloting for directors, a ballot paper with the name of the Society imprinted thereon and the names of the twenty (20) nominees of the Nominating Committee together with any additional nominees submitted by the members in accordance with the foregoing Sub-section (c), shall be used. These ballot papers will be sent by the Secretary by first class mail to each member of the Society at least twenty (20) days prior to each annual meeting. Members availing themselves of this opportunity of electing a Board of Directors of their choice should mark these ballot papers in the customary manner—an 'X' opposite the names of twenty (20) nominees they favour, and return promptly to the Secretary. All ballots received by the Secretary up till noon of the day of each annual meeting will be counted and recorded and the twenty nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. (NOTE: The above covers only the nominating and electing of the twenty members of the Central Board of Directors. Procedure for nominating and electing Regional Directors and their powers and duties, is being studied and when completed the membership will be fully informed.

SECTION 9. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall, within the scope and authority of the Constitution and these By-Laws, perform all executive and administrative duties in the management of the affairs of the Society, and appoint all officers and all chairmen of committees except that of the Nominating Committee and the Auditors.

SECTION 10. OFFICERS

The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the Directors. In the election of officers, a majority vote of the Directors present (or represented by consent at the Directors' Meeting called for this purpose), shall be deemed to elect each officer. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two (2) years in succession, and a period of two (2) successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

SECTION 11. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The specific duties and responsibilities of the Society's officers, i.e. President Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, will be drawn up in the form of a directive by the Board and be given each newly elected officer for his or her information and guidance.

SECTION 12. VACANCIES

When a vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, or in any office of the Society, such vacancy may be filled by the board for the unexpired term.

SECTION 13. BANKING

(a) The funds of the Society shall be deposited in such chartered Bank or Banks, or other financial institution as may be approved from time to time by the Board.

(b) The funds of the Society shall be approved for disbursement by the Board of Directors upon vouchers submitted by the Society member authorized by the Board as responsible for the activity involved.

(c) All cheques drawn on the funds of the Society shall require the signature of the President, or a Vice-President, together with that of the Treasurer, provided always that no one officer can sign in two capacities.

(d) Any surplus funds of the Society may be deposited in special interest bearing accounts in such chartered Bank, or Banks, of other financial institutions, or be invested in such securities as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 14. COMMITTEES**(1) Standing Committees:**

(a) Nominating Committee; The President and the four Vice-Presidents together with the immediate Past President, shall constitute the Nominating Committee whose duty it shall be to prepare a slate of nominations for the Board of Directors for circulation by the Secretary as prescribed in By-Law Section 8 (c). The immediate Past President shall be the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

(b) Advisory Board; consisting of ten (10) members, not necessarily Directors (except the Chairman) shall be appointed by the President each year. This Board, which will be selected from experienced Rosarians across Canada, will be available to the membership at large for consultation and will assist the members in all phases of Rose culture, without charge.

(c) Auditors; The auditors shall be two in number, duly elected at the annual meeting, and it shall be their duty to audit the financial records of the Society and report to the members at the annual meeting, for fiscal year being covered.

(2) Operating Committees.

The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members, a Chairman for each of the following Operating Committees, such chairmen selecting their committee members from other Directors, or (and) members in good standing

in the Society. Each of these operating committees shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and shall hold office for the fiscal year.

- (a) Membership Committee
- (b) Publicity Committee
- (c) Exhibition Committee
- (d) Publications Committee
- (e) Trophy Committee
- (f) Mailing Committee
- (g) Advertising Committee

Additional Operating Committees may be appointed by the Board of Directors from time to time as the need arises.

SECTION 15. MEETINGS

(a) The Annual Meeting of the Society for the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing fiscal year, the presentation of the President's and Treasurer's reports, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including any special reports from the Board of Directors relating to the activities and management of the Society, shall be held in the month of October in each year.

(b) A Special General Meeting of the Society shall be called at any time by the President upon authorization by the Board of Directors, or upon a request for such meeting made to the President, in writing, by twenty-five or more members.

(c) Voting and Quorum: At all regularly constituted meetings of the Society each member present (or who not being in attendance has filed his or her signed proxy in favour of the President or a Vice-President), shall be entitled to one vote. Fifty members shall constitute a quorum. (See Article VII Constitution) Seven Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

(d) Notice of Meetings: Notice of any Annual or Special General Meeting of the Society shall be mailed by the Secretary to every member, at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the date called. Notice of any Directors' meeting shall be mailed to each Director by the Secretary at least ten (10) days in advance of such meeting.

SECTION 16 AFFILIATIONS

Affiliation by Other Societies:

The Society may accept applications for affiliation by Horticultural Societies or by Rose Societies upon qualification thereof under either one, or under both, of the following options:

Option 1; (With the Silver Medal) Upon the application for membership in the Society by ten or more members of the Society applying for affiliation, which application shall be forwarded by such Society, or

Option 2 (With the Bronze Medal) Upon the payment of an annual membership fee of five dollars.

In the case of Option 1, the Affiliated Society shall be entitled to a Silver Medal, and in the case of Option 2 a Bronze Medal, of The Canadian Rose Society, to be offered as a prize for competition in the Affiliated Society Rose Show, or in the Rose section of its Flower Show as the case may be, provided, however, that there shall be at least three exhibitors in competition for either one of the Medals

Other benefits to the Affiliated Society shall include one copy of each of the Society's publications in each year of affiliation, mailed to the person designated by the Affiliated Society to receive them.

Affiliation with Other Organizations

The Society may become affiliated with such other organizations as the Board of Directors may determine.

SECTION 17.

Rose Exhibitions: shall be held in Metropolitan Toronto at such dates and places as the Directors may appoint, and Rose Exhibitions may be held at such other places in Canada as the Directors may determine, and prizes may be awarded at all such Exhibitions.

SECTION 18

Branches: The members of the Society in any city, town or Regional District (as defined in By-Law 8) in Canada, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city, town or Regional District, and may elect a presiding officer thereof to be called the (name of city, town or Regional District) Vice-President, for the management of local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution, and these By-Laws, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Canadian Rose Society (name of city, town or Regional District) Branch.

SECTION 19

Honorary Offices and Titles: The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition for outstanding services, an Honorary President, four Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors not to exceed ten (10) in number, each to hold office for one fiscal year and be eligible for re-election. The Honorary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

SECTION 20

Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws: Any article of the Constitution, or any Section of these By-Laws, may be amended or repealed, and any Article or Section may be added thereto, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, or at a Special General Meeting called for this purpose, by a two-thirds vote of the members present or represented by Proxy. A copy of proposed amendments or additions to and deletions from the Constitution or By-Laws must be submitted to each member, together with notice of the Meeting, as provided in these By-Laws.

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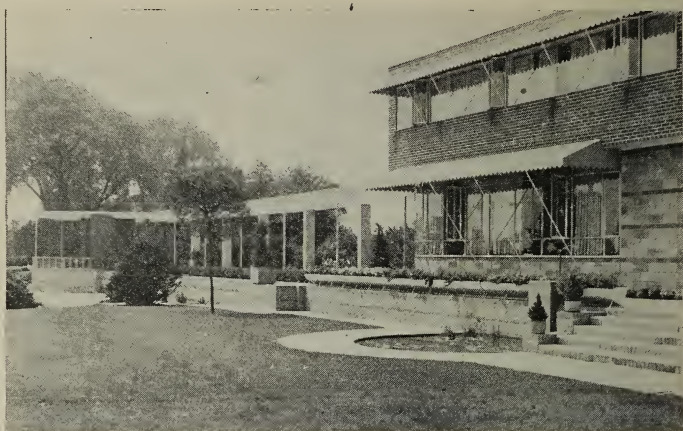
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